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VOL. IV NO. 262 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons.
5th Novr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th ,, ..	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	..
19th ,, ..	Medina ..	12500	.... ..	..
26th ,, ..	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th ,, ..	Khyber ..	6000	.... ..	..
17th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,, ..	Nagoya ..	7000	.... ..	..
31st ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Janry. ..	Khiva ..	9000	.... ..	..
14th ,, ..	Multan ..	10000	.... ..	..
21st ,, ..	Sardinia ..	7000	.... ..	..
28th ,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
17th Nov. ..	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan *	10000
15th Decr. ..	Nyanza ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1917				
11th Janry.	Nankin ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
25th ,,	Nellore ..	7400	Medina *	12500
8th Febry	Somali ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	Nore ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
8th March	Namur ..	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 15th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
3rd Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
*6th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
14th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar ..	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons
1st December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Fenang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	19th Oct.	1st Nov.
Yebechi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	18th Oct	1st Nov.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	27th Oct.	5th Nov
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	3rd Nov.	11th Nov.
Hoyori Maru.	M. Taniguchi	3773	1 th Nov	92nd Nov.
Bombay Maru	S Shinoharai	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
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via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4516	M. Nemoto	19th Oct	4th Nov
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	27th Oct.	6th Nov.
Kasuga Maru ..	4209	K. Horf	1st Nov	13th Nov.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. atanabe	5th Nov	18th Nov
Inde Maru	5312	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to

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Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about
City of Paris	A & C	9239		16thNov.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	552	888	430	656
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	486	799
Liverpool	606	99	452	675
London via Marseilles via ouk from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

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Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	Arrived	8th Nov.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	6th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. S. Asia Maru	2561	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

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THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

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S. S. SHUSTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 2nd November.

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For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

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Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

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Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
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Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
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Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

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The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Batavia	Howrah	Madras
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Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

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Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

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Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street

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Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Pullee and Co., Importers and Exporters and on account and risk of Messrs. C. C. Patel and Sons, Harness of Merchants of Bhindi Bazar, the following:—

3 cases of carriage rubber tyres 25 to 30 rels in each whole Brand from Avon Indian Rubber Co., London, section A.A., PB.CC. DD.EE. 102.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya the attorneys for Mr. Vithal Dewjee Kangootkar the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dhondoo Gawroo Bhagat and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage bearing date the 30th day of July 1913, and made between the said Dhondoo Gowroo Bhagat of the one part and the said Vithal Dewjee Kangootker of the other part Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on Saturday the 18th day of November, 1916, at the hour of 4-30 p.m (Standard Time) put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the followings immoveable property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Kumbharwada Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1923, New No. 9059, Old Survey No. 315, and New Survey No. 4993 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7646 and Street No. 96 and bounded on the East by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Chhabitdas Laloobhai, and on the South by the property of Pandurang Sudkaji Bole and the said promises are now in the possession and occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office situate at Old Agra Bank, Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd November, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

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Under instructions from S. N. Gasder, Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Retail Shop of the said Company, (in liquidation), situate at the Esplanade, Road, Fort, the goodwill and stock-in-trade as a going concern:—

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CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1916.

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Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
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Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

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WANTED.—A first class competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply to Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5783.

WANTED FOR OUT STATION—An Experienced Graduate TEACHER to teach a boy for matric. Latin preferred. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to Box No. 297, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5747

SHORTHAND TYPIST required immediately by a European Firm. Knowledge of Gujarati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5781.

WANTED.—A HINDOO L.M. & S. one having private dispensary need not apply. Apply within 8 days stating salary with certificates to the HON. JOINT-SECRETARIES, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants Association, Mulji Jaitha Market Hall. 5795.

WANTED. —6 to 10 miles second-hand flat footed rails. 18lbs to 25lbs per yard complete with fish plates, etc.

Also two miles second-hand City tramway rails. Reply giving all particulars to Box No. 303. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5782.

WANTED.—A B.A. for the Murud High School on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply sharp to:—

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Dewan's Office,
Murud-Janjira,
30th October, 1916. 5787

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5128

WANTED—TREASURERS, TALLY CLERKS and AGENTS for Field Service with Force "D." They will have to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Loan. The pay of a treasurer and a tally clerk will be Rs. 50, and that of an agent Rs. 40 per mensem plus 50 per cent. batta, free rations and free field service clothing to all. Candidates should apply personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock with applications in their own handwriting. 5750

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation.) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

FOR SALE.—One "RUDGE" machine six to seven horse-power with coach built and side car, and one 3½ft. screw-cutting lathe complete with tools and true wheels. Apply to Box No. 307 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 5791.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER pair free of marks about five years good mover showy, quiet, believed sound, open for vet. examination. Owner leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 308 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5794.

FOR SALE—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915, Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights. Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5773

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—"CAMP VIEW" from 1st November, for rent and particulars. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FRESH SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 10th November, 1916, for the supply of two hundred pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards.

The bullocks should not ordinarily exceed 6 years in age and should be of sound condition and not of Gujarat breed. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other officer as may be deputed by him, will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Bombay, and if the examination and selection is made at Poona the contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Inspector of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for collection and examination of bullocks should be made by the contractor. The number of bullocks collected for examination should not, at any time be, less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada Ground and the whole supply should be made within two months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the Tender is given to the tenderer. The Health Officer shall arrange the dates of examination and selection of bullocks.

A deposit of Rs. 800 only to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of successful tenderer be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest. If the deposit is desired to be made in 3½ per cent. Government Paper. Paper for Rs. 1,000 should be deposited.

Payment for the bullocks supplied will be made in lots of 40 or more pairs on receipt of proper certified bills, in triplicate, but the payment for the first 40 pairs will not be made unless a further supply of 40 pairs is received, i.e., the payment due for 40 pairs will be held as security for the due fulfilment of contract and will be subject to same condition as the deposit of Rs. 800.

The successful tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. V. MONIE,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st November, 1916. 5798

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON EAST AFRICAN AND MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAYS, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT, MESOPOTAMIA, AND PORT OF BASRA.

EUROPEANS, ANGLO-INDIANS OR PARSIS.

WHARF-Superintendents, Jetty Inspectors, Store-keepers, Supervisors and Inspector of Works (preference given to men capable of taking levels) Locomotive Firemen, Inspectors, Drivers and Firemen Marine Motor Mechanics, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Boiler Makers, Head Clerks, Accountants.

INDIAN STAFF.

Clerks including Mileage, Workshop and Shed Clerks also Time-keepers and Store-keepers, Accountants, Locomotive Drivers, Marine Motor Mechanics, Firemen, Carriage Examiners, Oil Engine Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Moulders, Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Strikers, Copper-smiths, Tinsmiths, Ships platers, Boiler platers, Caulkers, Rivetters, Hammermen, Drivers for Pumps driven by steam and oil-engines, Wiremen, Armature winders, Pipelayers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Stone-masons Fitter Coolies, Wharf gunners, Serangs, Khalasis acquainted with pile driving work, Coolies, Chowkidars.

Apply in person to RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 3, Shed, Wadi Bunder, Goods Depot. 5799

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KASATO MARU" having arrived on the 1st instant from Japan via Hongkong and Colombo, the consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st November, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

THE ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT RE-OPENS ON SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1916.

By permission of Their Excellencies the Band of H. E. The Governor will play a selected programme of music from 8 to 11 p.m. under the Direction of E. A. Barratt, Esq.

A Recherche Dinner at Rs. 4 per head will be served.

Drinks will be served at the usual prices.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.

CHAS. STENGLER,
Genl. Manager,
Taj Mahal Hotel & Green's Restaurant. 5788

PUBLIC LECTURES.

A SERIES OF LECTURES on the various subjects of SANATAN DHARMA will be delivered by Sri SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI, B.A., at MADHAV BAUG, commencing from THURSDAY, the 2nd November, 1916, daily at 6 p.m. All Hindus are cordially invited.

Bombay, 31st October, 1916. 5778

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION SUIT NO. 1075 OF 1913.

CANJI DWARKADAS, a firm.....Plaintiff.
vs.
JOSHI PRAGJI PARSHOTAM,
and ors. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1916, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants to and in.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land situate at Mowji Kannari Pot, Tukdi Bandora Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,900 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bandora and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a private Road, on or towards the South by the land of Bhat Walji Govindji, on or towards the West partly by the property of Canji Dewan and Walji, and on or towards the East by the property of Gopalji Canji and which premises are now in the occupation of tenants (Mortgagors) defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or the office of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed No. 54-56 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of September, 1916.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

5458

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration, limited, to the property standing in the name of MATHURADAS GOVINDJI but belonging to GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, late Manager of the firm of Gordhandas Khetsey .....Deceased.

GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, trading in the name, style and firm of Gordhandas Khetsey, at Bazar Gate, within the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
23rd day of October, 1916.

Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
5796 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!

One of the supreme detective drama in four Reels.

MYSTERY OF THE CRYSTAL SALT

and our Star drama in which Grace Curnard and Francis Ford take part.

BEHIND THE MASK

A wonderful universal Production, usual Half Rates.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Coming! Coming!

PEG O THE RING

WATCH THE DATE.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

and every evening at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY Nov. 2nd

"GRUMPY."

Cyril Maude's Great Comedy.

Friday, November 3rd

"BETTY."

Saturday, November 4th

The Popular Topical Review

"WE'RE ALL IN IT."

Sunday, November 5th

Special Matinee at 6 p. m.

"WE'RE ALL IN IT."

Prices at 9-30 :—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Prices at 6 :—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and annas 8.

PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES

A sensational Nordisk Drama

"THE STOLEN SIEGE GUN PLANS"

A great Story of European Espionage in 3 Acts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

A PROGRAMME FOR LOVERS OF GOOD ACTING.

BEN WEBSTER & CHARLES ROCK
in the exclusive British Drama:

"V. C."

An old army officer who was awarded the V.C. and at his death his son discovers that it should have been given to another man. Though threatened by financial ruin he enlists and himself wins the V.C. by remarkable heroism. He thus clears the family name in brilliant fashion.

FOREMOST LONDON ACTORS IN THE CAST.

The Stirring Railway Drama:

"RIVAL PILOTS."

Though separated from his sweetheart by his rival's vile plotting, a young engine-driver accomplishes some startling deeds of heroism and is eventually successful in his love affair.

A delightful circus comedy:

"LAVINIA COMES HOME."

Old folks go to a circus and think one of the girls is their long-lost daughter. She deceives them and lives on their farm, but confesses her wrong when love steps in.

Also the latest.

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT BILL.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and Ans. 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1st.

Kashmir	Irving	London, Oct. 6
Singu	Reid	Rangoon, Oct. 14
Kasato Maru	Hori	Osaka, Oct. 10
Lhasa	King	Karachi, Oct. 30

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1st.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo, with the English mail of the 13th ultimo, a general cargo and 143 passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasato Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kasato Maru, 3,559 tons, Captain K. Hori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Osaka, which port she had left on the 10th ultimo, with a general cargo and 5 cabin passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, 1st November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Saigon Maru	Yamamoto	O. S. K.
C. & R. Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Banca	Phillips	M. M. & Co
F Hudson Maru	Tukesha	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Hellas	Berg	F. F Campbell & Co
K Angller	Winchester	W. & A. G. & Co
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
N. Seabank	Cotell	W. & A. G. & Co
P. CrewHall	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co
Ponani		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Penang Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. Graham & Co
3 Shushtar		H. S. Shustary & Co
4 Malay Maru	Nemoto	O. S. K.
5 Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
6 Asiatic		W. & A. G. & Co
7 Yebosoi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.
9 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
15 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
16 Taisho Maru		N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Dara	Loftus	J. F. & Co
8 Bideford	Helme	W. & A. G. & Co
11 Reading	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Bronzwing	Fairbairn	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	P. N. & Co
Diu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Kurohima Maru	Mishikama	
Kasato Maru	Hori	O. S. K.
Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Mogoni Maru	Kajimoto	M. M. Shiraz
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Okhla	Bamber	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	T. M. & Co.
skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Totomi Maru	Kamuda	N. Y. K.
Talyabi	Exley	W. & A. G. & Co
Yetorotu Maru	Ibata	N. Y. K

EXPORTS.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 900 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 998 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,652 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,982 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 58 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 15 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 147 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 6 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 13 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts. dalls, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 cwts. chillies, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 cwts. jeera seed, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 10 cwts. turmuric, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 cwts. cocum, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 cwts. garlic, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 650 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 313 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 400 cwts. buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 156 bales leather cuttings, Allen Brothers and Co.; 30 cwts. cutter, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 400 cwts. cassein flour, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 1,400 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed and Sons; 12,062 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Nellore (s) 13 cwts. gum kothera, H. S. M. Shoostary.

FOR HULL.

Bronzewings (s) 8,004 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 140 cwts. dill seed, D. Purshotum; 285 cwts. methi seed, D. Purshotum.

Anglier (s) 6,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Bedford (s) 8,008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hudson Maru (s) 1,193 cwts. gum kadaya, M. Jafferbhoy; 395 cwts. M. O. P. shells, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 125 cwts. gum bheesabole, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 132 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, I. David.

FOR OSAKA

Malay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Circassia, from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—250 bags 20 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 100 barrels copperas, 3 kegs tannic acid, 40 kegs litharge, 20 kegs barta nitrate, 73 bottles quicksilver, 340 cases 30 drums beer, 100 kegs Epsom salt, 25 cases hydrochloric acid, 220 bags nitrate of soda, 20 casks fire-clay, 2 cases motor car, 200 bags broken tiles, 24 cases fish oil, 14 cases tinned meat, 250 cases spirits, 270 cases 4 hogsheads wine, 12 crates stoneware jars, 50 casks liquor, 150 cases 400 hogsheads ale, 72 cases 15 hogsheads stout, 1 cask shives, 30 hogsheads 1 cask 2,666 cases whisky, 77 drums caustic soda, 6 cases 1 crate cycle and parts, 10 drums sodium sulphide, 26 drums magnesium chloride, 96 casks 81 cases tiles, 3 cases glycerine, 17 drums zinc chloride, 4 cases motor cycle, 4 casks 39 crates earthenware, 53 packages tyres, 47 casks gum tragasol, 300 packages 293 crates 1 case glass bottles, 20 cases boots and shoes, 302 cases 5,000 numbers bricks, 2,871 casks 910 bags China clay, 51 cases provisions, 4 cases confectionery, 8 cases leather, 6 cases 2 trusses leather buffers, 20 cases essence and colour, 1 case perfumery, 100 cases solder, 9 cases sausages, 276 barrels 62 cases lubricating oil, 7 cases roller skins, 36 casks sizeoline, 100 kegs 5 barrels red lead, 75 cases 45 boxes marine glue, 60 drums pitch, 33 cases varnish, 40 casks coal tar, 10 cases pickles, 7 cases bacon, 4 cases sauce, 14 cases 4 rolls linoleum, 10 cases German silver, 2 casks emulsifier, 3 drums turpentine, 24 cases 7 trusses leather belting, 17 drums linseed oil, 356 kegs 20 casks paint, 60 casks boiler covering composition, 203 barrels tallow, 2 cases 1 cask 20 barrels grease, 3 cases wax, 14 cases 2 kegs 6 casks 162 drums 60 firkins colour, 730 bags starch, 28 trusses 3 cases leather picking bands, 4 casks solidified oil, 10 cases copper plates, 506 cases biscuits, 67 cases 16 kegs 119 casks nails, 9 cases chocolate, 344 bales 5 cases paper, 3 cases silk yarn, 2 cases cotton and linen goods, 6 cases canvas bags, 14 cases tobacco, 6 bales rugs, 4 cases 5 bags buffalo pickers, 6 cases gig-cloth, 4 bales knitting wool, 6 cases linen goods, 2 cases jute bagging, 2 bales carpets, 23 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 12 cases jute cloth, 116 cases sewing cotton thread, 2,615 boxes 2,048 cases soap, 6 bales 1 case twine, 2 cases shawls, 73 cases cotton and art silk goods, 3 trusses 5 coils cotton rope, 20 bales 75 cases cotton and woollen goods, 24 cases 17 bales woollen goods, 175 bales canvas, 2 cases 1 bale flannel, 1 case linen thread, 46 cases umbrellas, 36 cases umbrella furniture, 16 cases alizarine red paste, 16 cases cotton net, 11 cases floor cloth, 5 bales wool, 40 cases oil cloth, 142 cases 635 bales cotton yarn, 1,093 bales 3,223 cases cotton piece-goods.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The storm over the Peninsula is disappearing, but another disturbance is forming at the head of the bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, South Hyderabad and north Madras Coast; local in Assam, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, malabar and Madras Deccan. Few falls also occurred in Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Table Insland, Rangoon and Bassein two inches, Akyab five, Diamond Island and Maymyo one and a half, Bhamo one, Cuttack one and a half, Chaibasa one, Marmagoa and Karwar one and a half, Bijapur four, Belgaum two, Raichur and Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in north-east India.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of considerable severity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 21 hours 12 minutes last night.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajpufana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Surat and Indore and normal or in defect at the other stations. Day temperature is in defect in south Gujarat; night temperature is generally in defect in Kathiawar and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.63in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly or moderately clouded in the northern half. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Berar.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Ratnagiri has had 0.20in., Mormugao 1.51in., and Karwar 1.34in. Skies are moderately, or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division: Sholapur has had 0.22in. Bijapur 3.65in., Belgaum 2.41in. and Hyderabad 0.32in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved in a nearly west-north-westerly direction and is central to-day near Sholapur but it is becoming diffuse. With its advance rainfall has decreased in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and increased in the south Bombay Deccan and the Konkan; it has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, the Konkan and north Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan, while a few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan, local rain in Hyderabad, the Konkan and Malabar and some showers in the Central Provinces.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	1	m 2 57	27 10	1	m 8 57	20 0
		8 46a	25 1		8 36a	16 11
Thur	2	m 3 57	27 2	2	m 10 29	20 1
		4 2a	24 6		9 f0a	18 2
Fri.	3	m 5 4	26 8	3	m 0 0a	19 7
		5 31a	24 4		11 2a	19 0
Sat.	4	m 6 14	26 6	4	m 1 5a	18 7
		6 57a	24 1			
Sun.	5	m 7 19	26 6	5	m 0 57	19 3
		8 14a	26 0		1 57a	17 6
Mon.	6	m 8 17	28 8	6	m 2 6	19 1
		9 19a	27 9		2 40a	18 6
Tues.	7	m 9 6	26 10	7	m 3 2	18 11
		9 59a	28 11		3 19a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 1	(Wednesday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
2	(Thursday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
3	(Friday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 8m.
4	(Saturday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
5	(Sunday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
6	(Monday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
7	(Tuesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1916 Oct.	4, 4h. 30m., 5m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	11, 0h. 31m., 1m. p.m.
Last Quartr	"	19, 6h. 38m., 7m. a.m.
New Moon	"	27, 2h. 7m., 0m. a.m.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 23rd of Ardibehest, 1286.
Mahomedan: 5th of Moharoum, 1335.
Hindu: 7th of Katik Sud, 1973.

Sunrise: 6h. 39m.; Sunset: 6h. 6m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company, "Grumpy," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 3.

Parsi writers Association: Mr. P B Desai's Public Lecture on "Mubed Rustam Peshutan Hamiyar, a Parsi Poet and Premanand, the Gujerati Poet," Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
First LL.B. Examination results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
Bandman Opera Co. "Betty" at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 4.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. "We're All in It" at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 5.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Opera Co. Special Matinee of "We're All in It" at 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6.30 and Bandmann Opera at 9-30.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 11 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

Mr. Karsondas Madhavdas, Visa Nayar Baniya, aged 84, died yesterday, at 2 p.m. Oothmana ceremony takes place at 4-30 B. T., at his residence, Dadysett Ajiery Lane, Sheth Chaturbhoy Morarji's House.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NO HOLLAND MAILS.

No Holland mails were received by the Inward English mail steamer Kashmir which arrived yesterday.

SHOP BROKEN INTO.

Fazalbhoy D. Thanawala reports that his shop on the Kalbadevie Road was broken into on Tuesday night and harmoniums, cinema machines, gramophones, sound boxes etc., collectively valued at Rs. 2,019, stolen.

MAILS FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, & Japan per steamer Yebosh Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-day.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China & Japan per steamer Pehang Maru will also be closed at the General Post Office at the same time.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English mail per steamer Salsette will be closed at the General Post Office punctually at 12 noon on Sunday the 5th instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. the previous day. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A number of fresh subscriptions from the public towards the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital are announced by the Honorary Secretary of the Hospital, including a donation of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Mehta for founding a bed in memory of his mother Bai Awabai Maneckji Mehta. The total of funds subscribed up-to-date amounts to Rs. 28,92,737.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and one death from plague occured in Bombay on Tuesday, an attach and a death being reported from Tardeo and an attack from Second Nagpada. There were no cases of small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 63, as compared with 58 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 62 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,883 rats caught, 16 were found to be plague stricken.

PASSENGER BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Kashmir which arrived Bombay, yesterday:—

Miss D S Kalbever, Miss Dick, Rev E P Blackaby, Miss J Sargent, Miss M Graham, Rev C B Young, Mrs E Moir-Byres and infant, Mrs E G Hall and infant, Coulhoyd child and nurse, Miss Mr. A R. Leishman, Mr and Mrs J Mackie, Rev W Deans, Mr O J Ellis, Mr J Clark, Mrs Parker, Mr. G M D Noble, Rev G H C Angus, Mrs J Hacking, Mr and Mrs R J Browne, Miss L K Draper, Mr J Latham, Mrs N M Stanbridge, Miss C Williams, Mrs W S Willmore and infant, Mr A L M Moncrieff, Mrs G Montgomery, Mr and Mrs G Wittet, Mr and Mrs J A D McBain, Mr F C P Church, Mrs C D Jones, Mr S Lawrence, Mr C Moore, Mr W Saunders, Mr G Peirce, Mr J R P Gent, Rev. Dr and Mrs Dearmer, Mrs G W Hardy, Mr and Mrs P Scott, Mr and Mrs R Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs E F Shewring, Mr and Mrs W S Davis, Mr and Mrs H L Stephenson, Mrs P L Moore, Mr R Strachey, Mr W W Talbot, Mr and Mrs W B Shewan, Miss D J Shewan, Mrs L Vinogradoff, Miss M H Vinogradoff, Miss M F Hill, Mrs A R Jelf and infant, Miss E Sommerville's nurse, Mrs F Milne, Mr and Mrs M Bear, Mr E A Parker, Miss J C Harwood, Mr K M Balfour, Mrs A M Watson and child, & nurse Miss F Jones nurse, Mrs F C P Church, Mrs A Jose, Mrs R Hartnee, Mr A S Smith, Mr W E Waite, Mrs C Boileau, Mr W Rogers, Mrs Way and child and nurse (Miss D Mack.) Mr W Grass Miss M E Guilding Master John Hay, Miss C Marshall, Mrs M Bowen, Mr Swan, Miss M Bruce, Mrs A V Crowe, Mr H K Smith, Mrs Huddleston, Mrs Macpherson, Mrs V Magnus, child and nurse, Mr P Biggane, Mr C H Dempster, Mr C H Alderson, Mrs H G Wyatt, Mr and Mrs G F Boots, Mr G F Boose, Mrs M J Meadows, Mr E S Oakes, Mr A J Pinnock, and Mr A B De Souza.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

LICENSE FOR EATING HOUSES.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding. The Committee recorded a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, informing that H. E. the Governor-in-Council had been pleased to fix the monthly salary of Mr. P. W. Monie at Rs. 2,500 while acting temporarily as Municipal Commissioner.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that the keeping of eating houses in Bombay had been made licensable and in order to issue the necessary licenses fees had to be fixed. He had drawn up the following scale of fees per annum: Rs. 3 for a space measuring 200 square feet and under; Rs. 5 for a space over 200 square feet and not exceeding 400 square feet; and Rs. 10 for a space over 400 square feet. He thought the fees were moderate and would not burden the trade in any way. The scale could, however, be subsequently modified if it was found unsuitable. He therefore requested the sanction of the Corporation to the leavy of the fees.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation for disposal.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FINAL MB., B. S., EXAMINATION RESULT

The following is a list of successful candidates who appeared at the Final M.B., B.S., Examination held last month:—

Anjaria, S V; Apte, K S; Bhatt, R K; Bisni, M F; Desai, P D; *Dodhi, A J;* Dotivala, N M; Ginwala, S D; Herekar, G V; Hildreth, G A; Jogiekar, S R; Kamat, S M; Kher, D K; Kotwal, N S; *Machado, M;* Maikani, B R; Mandlik, G S; Mazagonvala, E B; Mehta, P H; Mehta, R K; Menezes, J P; Mohile, V G; *Patel, G P;* Ramchandani, K T; Savlapurkar, M N; Shahane, N R; Sheth, D C; **Sonpur, K N; Tirodkar,** R S; Buxamusa, M H; Ferreira, A; Kotecha, A R; Limaye, G G; Vas, C; Dhunjibhoy, J E; Gawankar, R N; Gidh, H V; Shah, T D; Umrigar, S H.

Passed the whole examination (not classed)—Gupte, P S; Mengle, M M; Saldanha, J L; Sanzgiri, V R; Trivedi, N V; Valladares, W; Gonsalves, A.

Passed in all subjects but one.—Ajwani, B J; Dalvi, N A; Doshi, V J; Gokhale, P V; Kalapesi H D; Kelkar, B G; Mandhle, M B; Pathak, S M; Saldanha, A; Sadanha, M J.

Passed in Part I.—Ajwani, B J; Bidi, N K; Dalvi, N A; Doshi, V J; Kalapesi, H D; Kelkar, B G; Mandhle, M B; Parikh, J N; Pathak, S M; Saldanha, M J; Wells, T; Bapat, G M; Bastodkar, N R; Lajmi, S V; Sequeira, F J; Syed A R; Thakkar, C D.

Passed in Part II.—Doctor, B R; Gokhale, P V; Saldanha, A; Dave, I S; Jagtiani, N; Khandedia, G R; Nazareth, J V; Sabnis, G V.

PRIZES.

Bulchand Rattanmal Malkhani wins the Charles Morehead Prize.

Avabai Jehangirji Dodhi wins the Balkrishna Sudamji Prize, the Queen-Empress Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, the Lady Reay Silver Medal, and the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal.

Joachim Paul Menezes wins the J. C. Lisboa and the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medals.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 1st.

Total Imports 22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
November	11.03 + 32
Nov.-Dec.	11.01
Dec.-Jan.	11.02
Jan.-Feb.	11.03 } +26
Feb.-Mar.	11.03
Mar.-Apl.	11.[illegible]
Apl.-May.	11.[illegible]
May-June	11.17
June-July	11.17 } +25
July-Aug.	11.17
Aug-Sept.	--
Sep-Oct.	--
Oct-Nov.	9.90

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	85,000
Export to Great Baltain	3.0
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	9c
Demand Bills	47
Silver Commercial Bars	68

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 31st.

Consols 2½%	56
Rupee Paper 3½% unchanged	57
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67
Government Securities 3% unchanged ..	

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris...Frances [illegible] 27.8

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 31st.

3½% 1925—1928 unchanged	£84
4½% 1925—1945	£96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT

London Oct. 31st.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Loading Oct.-Nov. sellers	80

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Buyers	56

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Sold Nov. Dec. Paid	75
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	72 6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. firm	94/6
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Paid	76/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£146
Standard Copper G.M.B	£124
Copper Brazlers	£127
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20. 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool ..	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov. Sellers ..	3/6
lantation First Latex Crepe Nov.-Dec. Paid	2

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL.

COBBLER BROUGHT IN PLACE OF A DHOBIE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Private Rozario of the St. John Ambulance Corps and Corporal Arlett of the 8th Wiltshires with theft from the Victoria War Hospital of military clothing, valued at Rs. 79-10, and Krishna Bayap, a cobbler, with dishonestly receiving stolen property.

It was alleged that the first two accused were in charge of packed unserviceable stores at the War Hospital. The first accused asked Satwa Pandoo, a cook in the 79th Company, to fetch a purchaser for some old clothes and boots which he wanted to dispose of. The cook fetched a cobbler, the third accused, to whom the first two accused sold a large bundle of clothes for Rs. 15. The cobbler went there to buy the boots but the accused told him he would not get them unless he bought the clothes as well. He handed Rs. 15 to the cook, who gave the sum to the second accused in the presence of the first. He (the cobbler) then took the bundle out of the hospital by the back entrance and drove away in a victoria. On his way home he was stopped at Duncan Road on suspicion by a Police peon, whom he told he had bought the things at the hospital. The peon to verify this statement took him to the hospital, where the cobbler pointed out the accused.

FIRST ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The first accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was under the orders of the second accused whose orders he was bound to carry out otherwise he would be court-martialled. The second accused told him to get a "dhobi" to wash his clothes, and as he was new to Bombay he asked the cook to fetch one. The cook instead brought a cobbler, the third accused, whom he (the first accused) took to be a "dhobi". The second accused told him (the first accused) that under orders from Major Euston, the clothes were to be washed. The clothes were accordingly given to the third accused, and in order to enable him to pass the bundle at the gate the second accused gave the man a permit to the effect that the clothes were given him to be washed.

As the second accused is in hospital, the further hearing was adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ALL ACCUSED FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Vinayak Nanabhoy, Shunker Gopal and Shivram Janardan, clerks in the employ of the Currency Bank, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 250, belonging to the Morvi State. Mr. Chhatrapati defended Mr. Velinker with Mr. Chhatrapati defended the first second and third accused respectively. The facts of the case have already been reported.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Mr. Velinker asked the Court to give the accused the option of a fine, as this was their first offence.

The Magistrate sentenced the first first accused to a fine of Rs. 200 and the second and third accused to a fine of Rs. 175 each.

STEALING A NOVEL.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Rane charged Manuel Constancio Fernandez, a butler, with the theft of a novel called "The Romance of Princess Arnulf," valued at Rs. 2. It was alleged that the accused picked up the book which Mr. Quinn, Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway lines, had left on a table at the Hotel Majestic. Mr. Quinn found it the next day at the Hotel Book stall to the keeper of which the accused had sold it. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15.

DISOBEYING PORT RULES.

TINDAL FINED RS. 15.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. John Munster of the Port Officers' Staff charged Govind Dharmaji, second tindal of prow No. 4876, with making his vessel fast ten feet from the oil-ship Beme while she was unloading petroleum in bulk on the 13th October.

Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, who appeared for the accused, submitted that the rules were published in English but not in the Vernacular and the accused consequently could not have been aware of them.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

SUIT AGAINST SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

INJURED POINTSMAN GETS DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

One Pakkiam Pillay, a pointsman, instituted a suit in the District Munsiff Court of Tuticorin against the South Indian Railway Co., for Rs. 2,500 as damages under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff had put in 15 years' service in the Company. On the night of the 26th March, 1915, while on duty in the station premises, on shunting he fell in a pit dug by the Company and left without covering. He sustained serious injuries to his left leg which was eventually amputated. The Company offered to employ him of Rs. 10 per month which he declined. The Munsiff held negligence was proved on the part of the Company who allowed pits excavated to be left uncovered.

The Court awarded to plaintiff Rs. 800 damages and Rs. 60 costs.

An official statement issued by the District Traffic Superintendent, M. and S. M. Railway, states:—"Owing to severe storm the line has been breached in four places Passengers cannot proceed beyond Panyam from Guntakal and Narasaravupet from Bezvada beyond the Veldurti-Kurnool branch. Hope to resume through running shortly."

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

DISCHARGED INSOLVENT'S PAY.

IN RE ARTHUR HOPE ROBERTS. Insolvent. AND ARTHUR HOPE ROBERTS. Applicant v. MOGERAM KHEMRAJ, a firm, Respondents.

This was the hearing of a Rule taken out by Arthur Hope Roberts a discharged insolvent calling upon the respondents to show cause why they should not be committed to jail for contempt of Court committed by them in causing the salary of the said insolvent to be attached in execution of a decree in Suit No 216 of 1912 of the Court of the Munsif of Harda and why they should not be restrained from issuing execution for payment of debt from which the said insolvent has been discharged.

Mr. B. B. Patel instructed by Messrs. Purshotamdas & Co. appeared for the insolvent in support of the Rule. Mr. M. J. Mehta, appeared to show cause.

Briefly the facts are that Mr. Roberts, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway was adjudicated an insolvent on the 24th of May 1912. His application for discharge was heard on the 7th of August 1912, when the two respondents Mojeram Lachman and Khemraj Mojeram opposed his application for discharge. Consequently his discharge was suspended for six months with protection. On the expiry of the six months, the insolvent obtained his discharge by an order dated the 19th of February, 1913. The respondents were fully aware of this order of discharge, but still they applied to the Munsiff at Harda for execution of the decrees passed against the insolvent in respect of debts incurred by him previous to the date of his insolvency, and mentioned in the schedule. In respect of suit No. 216 of 1912 in the Munsif's Court at Harda though the additional Judicial Commissioner of Nagpur had decided that the respondents had no right to attach the insolvent's pay in respect of debts previous to the applicant's insolvency, the respondents were attaching his pay in respect of debts previous to the insolvency. The official Assignee of Bombay had written to the Munsiff at Harda saying that the attachments of the insolvent's property were bad in law and should be removed at once, and if any moneys were paid they should be remitted to him or refunded to him. In spite of the above protests the respondents proceeded with execution and recovered from the insolvent the sum of Rs. 560-11-0. The insolvent, thereupon took out this rule calling upon the respondents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt. When the rule was mentioned, the respondents, who were present apologised to the Court for any contempt committed by them in attaching the insolvent's property and his Lordship ordered that on the respondents refunding Rs. 560-11-0 and costs of the application, the present rule to be discharged.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

67-15-195-14.—Marh K & Ch, Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors. v. Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

50-15-1407-14.—Crawford B & Co., Karl Ettinger and anr v. Chhagondas and Co., a firm, Captain & V, Part Heard, 17-1-16.

24-16-1396-14.—Matu J & M, Birdichand Jivraj v. The Standard Bank, Ltd., Payne & Co., Part Heard, 20-7-16.

9-16-514-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hari Ganesh Prabhu v. Weld and Co., a firm, Little & Co.

3-16-894-13 and 901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamsi Ladha & Co., a firm, v. Lakhmichand Padamsey, a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

C C 13-16-1363-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Shirin v. The Standard Bank, Ld., Payne & Co.

20-16-310-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm v. Aboobucker Abdul Rahiman & Co., a firm, Little & Co.

31-16-746-15.—Madh K & Ch, Bhamanji Shivji v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shai Khani, Subnis & Gore.

14-16-1083-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Manalal Rugnath & ors, v. Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Captain & V.

32-16-585-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Haridas Ranchordas & anr, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., Crawford B & Co.

33-16-478-10.—Jehangir & Survai, Fatma Begam & ors v. Ismail Haji Allarakhia & anr., Vachha & Co.

35-16-205-15.—J A Valles, Parwatibai v. Thakubai, widow, & ors, M. B. Chothia.

36-16-607-15.—Motichand & D, Virchand Dalcharam, a firm v. Messrs. Palee & Co., a firm, Shroff D & D.

38-16-183-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai, widow & anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Eze.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII., 39-16 of 1913 and Re Howard Bullough Mills Co., Ld., (In Liquidation).—Payne & Co., The Howard and Bullough Mills Co., Ld., (In Liquidation), v. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China & ors, Craigie B & C.

40-16.25-16.—Wadia G & Co., Bai Ratanbai, widow v. Sha Dhanrup Shiraji & Co., a firm, Dubash & Co.

41-16-153-15.—Dikshit D & P, Shrinath Jasrup and ors, v. Bryvallabhdas Purshotamdas, a firm, Motichand & D.

S & C 42-16-728-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Ramdayal Jamnalal, a firm v. Messrs. Nityanand Umanand, a firm, Captain & V.

43-16-779-16.—Bhimji & Co., Nanji Govindji v. Amichand Khushalchand & ors, M. B Chothia.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

791-14.—Payne & Co., Dhaklibai, widow & ors, v. Hassanally Mahomedally & ors, Dubash & Co., Patell & Eze for a pauper.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

387-14.—Mulji & Th.—Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Manchershaw Dadabhai Burjorji Wadia and anr, Manecklal and Co., Wadia G & Co., Part Heard.

1402-14.—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal, a firm v. Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edglow G W & Co., Tyabji D & Co.

191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell & Ez.

887-16.—Bhemji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devechand, & ors, Surajmal and Co.

S C Ct 485-18503-16.—Molvi H M & R, Mohanlal Narandas v. A K Khambatta, & anr, Payne & Co., In Person.

830-16.—Little & Co., Messrs. Mild & Co., a firm, v. Panachand Motichand, Edg G W & Co.

862-16.—Motichand & D, Tuljaram Goculdas Dalal v. Tribhowandas Damodherdas, Surveyor & Co.

850-16.—Matu J & M, Messrs. Datoo & Co., a firm, v. Jafferbhoy Pradhan & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

981-16.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sale Mahomed and anr, v. Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Matu J & M.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 516-15.—Daph F & D, Bessie Tryphma Helen Thomas v. Herbert William Thomas, In person.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

757-15.—Crawford B & Co., Bai Oomabai, widow v. Yeshwantrao Ghanasham Nadkarni & ors, Chitnis M & Co., Part heard.

1073-15.—Motichand & D, Shasuksha I Davar v. Rustomji B Wadia, Subnis & G.

1359-15.—Mans H M & Co., Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar & ors v. Dinanath Balkrishna Daneker and ors, Dubash & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co., Bhaishanker K & G, Matubhai J & M, Tyabji D and Co.

483-16.—Captain & V, Sulleman Meghji v. Haji Ebrahim Elias, Mulla & M.

1102-15.—Captain & V, Bai Passi, widow v. Amratlal Baldevdas & anr, Soondardas & Co.

1327-15.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha v. Currimbhai Lalji Sajan & anr, Matu J & M.

1322-15.—Manecklal & Co., Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Chimmini v. Sorabji Framji & anr, Ard H D & Co., Purnanand & Co.

12-16.—Matichand & D, Bhabhutmal Sardarmal & anr v. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper, Mulla & M.

107-16.—C P D'Cunha, Pandurang Balcrishna Pathat v Vinayak Pandurang Gothaskar, & anr, Ragh N & Co.

125-16.—Khan L & M, Ramchandra Krishnarao Telang & ors, Udhavji Dhanjishai, Edg G W & Co.

53-16.—Malvi H M & R, Shankarlal Liladhar v. Messrs. Ebji Umersi, a firm, & anr, Bhaik & G.

501-16—Nadirshaw and D, Dinbai widow v Cursetji Byramji Daroowalla, Crawford B and Co.

172-16.—Matu J & M, Hooseinaboo v. Mahomedally Ahmedally, Mirza M & M.

321-16—Tyabji D and Co, A H Vishram v The Hon'ble Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Patell and Ez.

364-16.—Edg G W & Co., Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, & ors, v. The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., in Liqn, Little and Co.

583-16.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, in Liqn v. Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda, Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

1054-16.—Bhimji & Co., Bai Khatyabai, widow, Mahomed Haji Sooleman.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSES.

224-16.—Mehta D & L, Bibi Mariam Sultan, widow and anr v. Aga Ali Asgar bin Aga Mahomed Jewad Yzdi alias Goorji, Mirza M and M, Part Heard.

187-16.—Surajmal & Co., Ramji Gopalji, v. Shivji Hirji and anr, As Part Heard.

415-16.—Captain & V, Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein v Pauling & Ca., Ld., Crawford B & Co.

554-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mfg Co (in liquidation) and ors, Bhaishanker K and G. Ardeshir H D and Co.

660-16—Manecklal and Co., Khetsing Laxmidas Raoji an ors v Maneckbai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

822-16—Mancher and N, Shavakshaw Nuserwanji Dubash v Sorabji Rustomji Subedar, Edg G W and Co.

S C Ct 475/18052-16—Moolchand Hajarimal and anr v Messrs Marshall Sons and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

843-16—Bhimji and Co., Vallabhdas Ramdas v Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

939-16—Jehangir M and S, Kapurchand Seshmull and Co a firm v Jethaji Lakhaji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

764-16—Bhimji and Co, Peraj Hariarm Premabai widow and anr, Ard H D and Co.

940-16.—Mirza M & M, Sha Vallabhdas Parmanandas Mehta v. Dwarkadas Jekissondas, Payne & Co.

697-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Hunsraj Tejmull, a firm v. Shivnarayen Shivbux & ors, Amin & Desai.

809-16.—Motichand & D, Mukundchand Agarchand Baria, .. Rajmal Hemchand, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

941-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ld. (in liqn), v. Kirpalsing Patpatia, Dubash & Co.

902-16.—Bhimji & Co., Gangabai, widow v. Lalji Ranchhod, & ors, Pandia & Co.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 5th November, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at the Hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, when Pandit Soti Krishnaswarupji B.A., LL.B., of Moradabad, who has been benefitting and curing numbers of persons in the United Provinces and elsewhere by his advice on the "Hydropathic system of Louis Kunhe," will deliver a lecture on "Louis Kunhe's New Method of Healing of all diseases by Baths without medicines or without operations."

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

All accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

TERRIBLE HOUSE COLLAPSE.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

RESCUE OPERATIONS BY FIRE BRIGADE.

A terrible house collapse occurred early yesterday morning in Bazar Gate Street, resulting in the death of five persons and more or less serious injuries to four others. About 4 o'clock in the morning people living in the locality were abruptly roused from their sleep by the noise of a tremendous crash, and they ran out into the street, to see what had happened. Considerable excitement prevailed when it was known that the entire rear portion of a four-storeyed house had collapsed, burying under its debris several persons. The house which belonged to one Haji Ismail Haji Moosa was tenanted by about fifty persons, all of whom were Hindus.

People liivng in the front part of the house rushed out in time in their sleeping clothes on the wall collapsing. Most of those living in the rear part of the house also escaped but some were left behind and their fate could not be known for some time. The cries of those whose relations were thus left behind were pitieous in the extreme and there was a most heart-rending spectacle. The Fire Brigade were communicated with and the Fort Fire Brigade under Mr. Taylor quickly arrived on the scene, and at once started operations. The Fort engine was quickly followed by those from other parts of the town, as also the Byculla Break-down van. Mr. Greenop, Chief of the Fire Brigade, motored to the scene of the disaster and directed the operations. Superintendent Cauty and Inspector Fuller of the Police also arrived with their men and rendered assistance. Mr. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, also visited the scene of the disaster.

The Brigade on their arrival found that the rear portion of the house consisting of two rooms on each storey had collapsed with the roof. They started removing the debris, out of which a boy shortly after scrambled out by himself. Sometime after two more persons were rescued and as they had sustained injuries they were sent to hospital. The Brigade continued removing the debris and an hour after the dead bodies of a man, a woman and a child were found and four hours later two more dead bodies, one of a woman and the other of a man, were recovered. The Fire Brigade still continued their operations and by 12 noon had cleared the place of all debris. The cause of the collapse has not been discovered.

The following are the names of the persons whose dead bodies were found under the debris:—

(1) Ganpat, a cooly, aged 30 years.
(2) Savitribai wife of Ganpat, aged 20 years.
(3) Sonabai, a woman, aged 20 years.
(4) Mania, fifteen-month old child of Sonabai.
(5) Dulabh Chhiba, aged 30 years.

The following are the names of those who have been removed to hospital:—

(1) Bhikha Kalyan, a Koli, aged 25 years.
(2) Rakhi, wife of Bhikha.
(3) Soma, two-year old son of Bhikha.
(4) Naran Chhiba, aged 30 years.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMEN IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Government of Bengal has issued a circular empowering certain municipalities to elect non-Official Chairmen. Of the fourteen municipalities in which the Chairmen shall be appointed by the local Government only eight will have Official Chairmen. In municipalities where Commissioners elect their own chairmen, they can elect, if they like, such Government servants, who exercise no executive control and in future district and subdivisional officers are not to be allowed to stand for election as chairmen nor shall they be appointed as municipal commissioners. In municipalities where the Government appoints the Chairman, choice shall not be restricted either to officials or to non-officials. Gentlemen, who serve the Government in any professional capacity, such as Government pleaders, can offer themselves for election as chairmen.

FLOODS IN KISTNA DISTRICT.

A VILLAGE COMPLETELY INUNDATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Village of Cherukumilly, Dhimavaram Taluk, Kistha District is completely inundated by floods. The inhabitants have taken refuge on the banks of canals and tanks. Houses have collapsed and crops have been destroyed. Telegrams have been sent to the Collector, Board of Revenue and the Secretary to the Government praying for relief.

DEAD BODY OF A NEWLY BORN CHILD

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a newly-born male child, whose dead body was found lying in a gully at Jail Road North on Tuesday. Post-mortem examination showed that the child had been born alive. Death was due to strangulation by the navel-cord which was found twisted round the child's neck. This, in the doctor's opinion, could have been caused accidentally.

A verdict of death from strangulation, probably accidental, was returned.

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We have pleasure in informing the public that we hold a very large and valuable stock of SPECIMEN GEMS unset BRILLIANTS, EMERALDS and RUBIES of varying value and JEWELLERY both of Indian and Parisian workmanship. We are offering the same at prices that defy competition. Unique opportunity for merchants as well as princes and private buyers. Inspection at our office during the usual office hours is cordially invited. Special attention to ladies between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m.
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How much have YOU contributed to the war funds?
Save money by buying your out-fitting and travelling NECESSARIES from us, and invest the material saving thus effected in the war funds.
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We have just received a vast stock of leather Gladeston hand and kit-bags, trunks, folding and ordinary suit cases, steel trunks, ready made clothes, hats, shirts, ties, collars, rugs, holdalls, etc., etc
III.
Our quality is just ours: our patrons know it, value it, talk about it,—and extend the circle of our patrons.
Our prices: Well you need outfitting necessaries (select from II) and you long to contribute to the war funds. And OUR prices enable you to do both.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 2, 1916.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Few questions have emerged from the turmoil of the world-wide struggle with a more urgent demand for solution than that of education. In all the belligerent countries the finest statesmanship and intellect have been mobilised for the task of re-constructing the fabric of the education of the people after the war. Even before the war no one would have seriously contended that the bulk of human beings were made for physical labour only and that even the faint glimmer of rudimentary knowledge was not for them. On the other hand, it was universally recognised that a certain minimum of general instruction is an obligation which society owes to all its future members. And thus it was that in nearly the whole civilized world every State was trying to meet this obligation and found that the only way to do so was by making elementary education compulsory and free. Besides India, the only important countries which had not adopted this system were Russia and Turkey, all other European countries, as well as the United States of America, Canada and Australia and Japan and several even of the smaller Republics in South America having had this system in operation. What the war has done is to throw into relief the urgency not merely of securing a faint glimmer of rudimentary knowledge for every member of a state but of providing facilities, as adequately as possible, for his complete self-development and self-realisation.

In India, unfortunately we have not reached the first stage and the necessity for the radical overhauling of the educational system is more imperative than in any country in the world. An exceptionally heavy responsibility, therefore, lies on the Government on whom as the sole guardian of the public purse, the duty of educating the people principally rests, as well as on the leaders of public opinion to co-operate in this great national task of deciding upon the character and extent of the educational reconstruction. From this standpoint the deliberations of the Gujarat Educational Conference, which met at Ahmedabad the other day, must be regarded as a very valuable and timely contribution to the consideration of this great question. The resolutions which the Conference discussed, though related only to educational matters of the Presidency in general and Gujarat in particular, are more or less common to all parts of the country, demanding as they did a wider and more liberal application of general principles laid down by British statesmanship more than a century ago and more or less adequately enforced in nearly all the civilized countries of the world except India. The grievances which the Gujarat Educational Conference met to ventilate, the demands it formulated, are the grievances and demands that are for the most part common to all parts of the country. To quote only one instance the resolution, passed by the Conference which commended the action of those Native States which have made primary education free and compulsory and urged the Government to follow the same example and to open primary schools in every village where there were fifteen students ready to receive education, constitutes the minimum demand of the people of the country as a whole. What is true of the resolutions passed by the Conference is also in a marked degree true of the presidential address of the Hon. Mr. Setalwad. The selection of Mr. Setalwad as President of the Conference lent a peculiar importance to the Conference itself as it was a singular mark of approbation of his services in the sphere of education. Whether one agrees with him or not that his address cannot be regarded as a "scholarly exposition of the various intricate educational problems that an educationist in the proper sense of the term would. . . . . have succeeded in placing before you," there can be no doubt that as a review of the history of education in the country since the advent of British Rule, its present state, and the directions in which further advance and development should be made, especially with regard to our own province, it constitutes an informing document that all interested in education can read with profit as well as interest.

At the present day it is not necessary to dwell on the momentous decision which was taken with such far-reaching consequences when it was decided as a result of the memorable minute by Lord Maucaulay on the question of Oriental Learning versus English Education that the study of English was the best for the intellectual regeneration of the country. It was, as Mr. Setalwad rightly says, fortunate both for India and England that the decision was so taken. The most relevant point at the moment, however, is that the promise of that great decision has not yet been fully realised. As, Mr. Jivanlal Varajrai Desai pointed out, in his speech welcoming the delegates to the Conference, though it is now one hundred and sixty years since Indians came in contact with the British people, India is still far behind any country in the world so far as education is concerned. Such a state of things would be most diplorable in any part of the world, but its meaning weighs with peculiar sadness on the people of India with their unique traditions of a great culture. "Students of ancient history," Mr. Desai pathetically observed, "tell us that in Gurukuls thousands of students used to receive higher education without burdening their parents and we therefore feel acutely that the people of modern India should for the most part be steeped in deep ignorance." How this has come to be, will be clear from a further consideration of Mr. Setalvad's address to which we shall recur on another occasion.

THE PRESS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Ceylon have fulminated an extraordinary fiat which constitutes a menace to the liberty of the press in the Colony. The following is the text of the proceedings of the Judges:—

The attention of the Supreme Court has recently been directed to the frequency with which pleadings and petitions of appeal are being published in the local newspapers in the Colony. It was pointed out by the Full Court in the Kallar Will Case (1) that pleadings and petitions of appeal are privileged documents and that their publication by the Press is Contempt of Court. The law of England is clear in the same sense. Moreover, apart altogether from the legal aspect of the question, it is obvious that the publication of "ex-parte" statements made in plaints and answers and petitions of appeal, which may be completely disproved or even withdrawn at the subsequent trial or hearing, may be most prejudicial to the character and feelings of the parties concerned.

"The Judges of the Supreme Court feel sure that nothing more will be necessary than that the attention of the Editors and publishers of local newspapers should again be called to the ruling of the Full Court in the Kallar Will Case (1) a ruling which is in strict accordance with the law of England, which rests on clear considerations of common fairness, and which must in future be observed.

(Sgd.) A. Wood Renton, Chief Justice, G.F.M. Ennis, Senior Puisne Justice, Walter S. Shaw, Puisne Justice, Thomas E. de Sampayo, Puisne Justice.

The Judges we must point out with all respect are under a misapprehension as to the law in England in regard to what is technically called contempt of court. It may be useful, however, to clear up the point taken with regard to the Kallar Will Case decided by the Ceylon Court in 1905. In that case, two local papers were proceeded against for contempt of court in that they commented upon a pending case,—that is to say, while the matter was *sub judice*. It is curious that it should not have occurred to the learned Judges that the publication of pleadings or of a *bona fide* report of judicial proceedings *de die in diem* is a totally different thing from making comments on a matter pending judicial disposal. The law sought to be laid down by the Judges as to the publication of *ex-parte* statements contained in pleadings etc. seems to be unsustainable. What the Judges seek to make out is that simply because a statement is *ex-parte*, therefore it is privileged, and that the press is precluded from publishing it, as such. The reasoning by which this rule as to pleadings and *ex-parte* statements being privileged is deduced is that the party making them may modify or withdraw them at a subsequent stage of the trial, and that, meanwhile, the publication may be prejudicial to the character and feelings of those concerned. That may be so; but the press is not concerned with that. A journal which publishes pleadings subsequently modified or withdrawn will, of course, publish the fact of such modification or withdrawal, and there ends its duty. No newspaper which claims to publish a *bona fide* report of judicial proceedings can fail to discharge that duty, and if it does fail, the parties aggrieved have their usual remedy.

Proceedings in contempt involve the exercise of extremely arbitrary powers on the part of Judges, and it is settled law that such powers are never to be exercised unless it can be shown that the publication complained of brings the administration of justice into contempt or that a fair hearing will not be had. Whatever may be the law in Ceylon, the Indian courts have held (following the English law on the subject) that the powers of the courts could not be invoked in proceedings for contempt on the ground that the publication of a *bona fide* report of judicial proceedings at any stage harms a person's reputation or hurts his feelings. What is necessary, and is alone necessary, to sustain a case of contempt is that the court or the administration of justice has been held up to contempt or that what is published would interfere with the course of justice. If the Ceylon rule were sound, it would result to a considerable extent in withdrawing judicial proceedings from the public gaze. That would be to sin against the cardinal doctrine of open trial and open court which has proved one of the greatest bulwarks of British liberty and the purity of British justice. If every petition made to or application filed before a court is privileged on the grounds stated by the Ceylon judges then logically every stage of the proceedings to the final judgment of the Court and even the judgment itself would be privileged and therefore unsuitable for publication, for it may perhaps be the case that such publication may harm the reputation of some one or other! The rights of the press to publish are coincident with the rights of the public to know what is stated and who states it in court. In considering the extraordinary proceedings of the Ceylon Court, it is unnecessary to go into the question of the law of defamation or of contempt of court but the House of Lords judgment in the case of Scott, to which we referred recently in these columns, has made it clear that even the holding of proceedings *in camera* does not necessarily preclude publication or invoke privilege. The crux of the law of contempt is stated in a sentence by Craes in his article on the subject in the Encyclopoedia Britannica where he points out that it is the effect of what is published and not so much its nature that matters. "The Courts," says Craes, "are now slow to move unless satisfied that the statements or comments may seriously affect the course of justice." That is all, really, with which the Courts are concerned.

Notes of the Day.

The Allies and Greece.

Lord Robert Cecil's statement in the House of Commons as to Great Britain's policy regarding Greece cannot be considered as very satisfactory. There is a widespread belief that the French Government were anxious to take strong measures with King Constantine some time ago, but were restrained by the timidity or caution of Sir Edward Grey. Lord Robert Cecil gives a sort of denial of this and says that complete unity was reaffirmed at the recent conference at Boulogne. However this may be, nothing will shake the opinion wildly held that, by failing to deal with King Constantine with the strong right arm earlier than they did, the Allies have gravely injured their own interests in the Balkans If the Allied troops had gone to Salonika merely for the purposes of a demonstration the weak policy pursued in Athens would have been understandable. But as it turns out they did not. Since, therefore, it was intended to conduct an offensive from the Salonika Front it was the height of folly to allow it to be hampered and delayed by the intrigues and machinations of King Constantine and his gang of pro-German pimps. The Allies had it in their power to stop all this business of intriguing for the benefit of the Teutonic Powers, and if they had done so at the right time they would not, perhaps, have had the mortification of seeing Bulgaria strike the first blow, and of not being ready themselves to strike the first blow in the Dobrudja, instead of Mackensen.

German Professor at the India Office.

Mr. Chamberlain, whose all-absorbing duties as Chairman of the Man-Power Distribution Board came to an end in mail week, is now attending to the answering of questions in the House of Commons, his old formula of "I am not aware" being still in use. Most people, we imagine, will be somewhat surprised at his admission that an unnaturalised German Professor has continued to be engaged since the beginning of the war in the library of the India Office, compiling a catalogue of Persian manuscripts. The old gentleman has apparently been at the job since 1872 and since the first volume was completed in 1901 he has not received any remuneration; and if he is only paid on the basis of completed volumes he wont get any more pay, on the same calculation, until about 1930, unless he regards the task as a labour of love which may be what Mr. Chamberlain intends to convey. Without sharing in any hallucinations about the "unseen hand," we should regard with suspicion the enthusiasm of a German professor who was willing to work for a generation in a British Government office on such unprofitable terms, and we suggest that Professor Ethe's labours should be suspended until after the war. It is difficult to understand why he should ever have been employed, since there are British Orientalists capable of compiling a catalogue of the India Office's Persian manuscripts. Who knows but what it was this venerable old Teuton,—he must be a good age by now,—who by listening to the gloomy gossip of sun-dried pessimists in the purlieus of the India Office was able to persuade the German Government that India was on the verge of rebellion?

The Rev. J. H. Moulton.

The Senate of the Madras University has summarily, even contemptuously thrown out the Syndicate's nomination of the Rev. J. H. Moulton to deliver a course of lectures on "Aryan Antiquities." The competency of this learned gentleman to lecture on the evidence bearing on the origin of the Indo-Aryan races (including such topics as the relations between the Babylonions and Simian civilisation) was not called into question. A certain amount of feeling had been roused among the Indian community by the criticism passed by the reverend gentleman on the religious and ancient institutions of the country. One such criticism was that the titulary deity of the Mysore Royal house was a "she-devil"; and another was that the Indian Universities aimed at low ideals. It is unnecessary for our present purpose to enter into the merits of the questions at issue, but we must emphasise the point so strongly urged at the meeting of the Senate that a gentleman who held and expressed opinions of the character animadverted upon was not a fit and proper person to lecture at Indian Universities. Every one is of course at liberty to hold and to publish his opinions, but it is obviously undesirable that a would-be teacher of Indian youths who professes a contemptuous attitude towards the ancient religious beliefs and usages of the country, should be let loose on an Indian University. The objection taken at Madras has the widest possible application, and not alone to itinerant lecturers. In Dr. Moulton's case the objection is emphasised by the gratuitously offensive, even vulgar, and contemptuous spirit and tone of his opinions as expressed in a Nonconformist church paper in England.

Army Officers in Civil Jobs.

The excellent suggestion was made in the columns of Truth" in mail week that Mr. Chamberlain might from his experience as Chairman of the Man-Power Distribution Board set up a similar "combing-out" board for India. There are still many military officers employed on civil duties, it points out, in this country at a time when every trained officer, especially if he belongs to the Royal Engineers, is worth his weight in gold at the front. Though we should make an exception in regard to some of the heavier ones we entirely subscribe to the soundness of this statement. "Truth" adds that if the officers concerned were indispensable for their jobs in India there would be some excuse for evading military service, but looking down the list it cannot find the name of a single officer "who could not be replaced at a week's notice by a civilian who would do his work equaly well and at less cost to the State."

Zeppelin-Underseaship-Tank.

"Truth" publishes the following communication from "a correspondent who sometimes hears things":—

I have had a talk with an eminent neutral diplomatist, who has just returned from Berlin through Norway. He informs me that von Tirpitz is preparing a big surprise for the unspeakable Englander, which invention is known officially as Zumst (Zeppelin-Unter-Marin-Schiff-Tank). This amphibious engine of war will start its career as a Tank, and will so cut the British lines in Flanders. On reaching the coast, it will dive and cross the Channel as a submarine. But by internal inflation it will emerge on our own shores and rise above us as an armoured Zeppelin. As it is impregnable both against aircraft and against special constables it can alight anywhere and commandeer food or other supplies. Count Zeppelin is determined to accompany the Zumst on its trial trip, but his friends are doing their best to dissuade him.

We have no idea what sort of authority is supposed to attach to "a correspondent who hears things," but we sometimes hear things too, and this story of a Zeppelin-underseaship-tank and the wonders it is to accomplish is nothing to what we have heard in Bombay, ex-Bazar, at different times as to the wonderful inventions the Kaiser has in keeping for the complete demolition of his enemies.

Major Moraht's Lament's.

In mail week Major Moraht treated his readers in the "Berliner Tageblatt" to one of his very sober articles tinged with a faint atmosphere of pessimism and a curious indignation which makes one think the Somme battle was getting too hot for his liking. He admitted that the Allies had scored "local successes of considerable extent" and continued:

For the first time, the German General Staff's report contains a clear proof that on the Somme the results of the "war-industry of the whole world" are being brought into play against us. Our enemies are showing us their technical powers in a mighty fashion. In possession as they are of all the raw materials, and with the help of an army of workmen in Europe and Asia which counts in millions, they have secured during the two years of war quantities of munitions which increase the burden of our defence.

If our Government had any searching means at hand with which to prevent this warlike aid from neutral nations, it certainly ought not to hesitate in turning it to account. The blood of our brave Somme fighters is too precious a fluid for us not to regard as practicable any way whatsoever of reducing our losses from the iron hail of the enemy artillery. Sorrow and regrets—dispensed liberally afterwards—and the most glorious recognition in words and crosses for what has been done do not awaken the dead. But we know that such considerations of war policy are in hands that are dedicated to the business and responsible for it.

FOURTEEN NEW COMPANIES IN SEPTEMBER.

CAPITAL ABOUT 88 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The capital of new companies registered in British India during September totalled under 88 lakhs, being a heavy decline ... the previous month. During the six months from April to September 65 new companies have been formed with a capital of seven crores ninety-five lakhs. The number in September was 14. The Shapurji Barocha Cotton Mill was floated with a capital of 50 lakhs, two Calcutta Tea companies total six and a half lakhs, the Madhorao Scindia Cotton Mill floated for twelve lakhs, the Apcar Collieries in Bengal for eight lakhs. In the United Provinces a three lakh development company was floated under the title of "Eastern States of Central India Export Trust Co." Other companies are under a lakh of rupees.

AMENITIES OF LIFE AT BUSRA

MILITARY GOVERNOR'S NOTIFICATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Nov. 1.

Major Gordon, Military Governor of Basrah, has issued a series of public notices as follows:—

No person shall sleep in coffee shops by night. Any person disobeying this order is liable to be punished by imprisonment for a period of given days or a fine up to Rs. 25.

Muhtars shall keep the Military Governor and the D. M. G. informed of any bad or disaffected characters resident in the mahallas. Any Mudhtars who fail to do so will be liable to be dismissed.

Any shopkeeper selling goods above the rates laid down shall be liable to be punished by a fine up to Rs. 500.

Persons moving about the streets after dark must answer when challenged, otherwise they are liable to be shot.

Any person caught stealing road lamps will be severely punished.

No person is permitted to hawk without a license. Any person so doing is liable to have his goods confiscated and be punished by a fine up to Rs. 20.

Carriage drivers and "bellumchis" plying for hire shall in all cases give preference to the British officers, European ladies and Government servants. Failure to obey this order will render the persons concerned liable to severe punishment.

REUTER'S AGENCY'S SHARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHOREE, Nov. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cable:—

Reuter's Agency has circularised its shareholders that an opportunity has arisen to sell the business at £10 per share. ... fixed pending its completion.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

BATTLE OF PASSES.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

GREECE AND ENTENTE.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The Russians and Roumanians have assumed the offensive in the Dobrudja.

The Roumanians have captured Mount Rosca near Bratocea, 75 miles north of Bukharest, taking prisoners.

The Roumanians continue to press the enemy northwards in Vulcan Pass and have repulsed German attacks between Pratova valley and the Alt.

British artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy line in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Labassee Canal.

The Serbians continue to advance west of Lake Prespa. The French have occupied the monastery at Singieri. The Italians dispersed the Bulgarians north-east of Lake Doiran.

In the House of Commons Lord Derby describing what the War Office had done to supply troops in Mesopotamia since it took over responsibility, emphasized the great difficulty of transport from Basra to the front, but claimed that the measures, taken would bring the system as near to perfection as possible.

Mr. Balfour, in a statement in the House of Commons, maintained that if the enemy, by his recent raid in the Channel, intended to interfere with a vital link in the main line of communications, he certainly failed.

It is reported that out of the fifty-one Americans on board the torpedoed Marina, six were drowned and two injured.

GLORIOUS DEFENCE OF VERDUN.

BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL JOFFRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that General Haig has conveyed British congratulations to General Joffre on the Verdun success, which is a fitting sequel to the glorious defence.

General Joffre has replied sending thanks to the valiant British comrades, which are a fresh pledge of the warm sympathy existing between the two Armies.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA ASSUMING OFFENSIVE

ALLIES' INTENTIONS IN GREECE.

THE DOBRUDJA SITUATION.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY PRESSED IN JIUL VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 31.

A telegram from Odessa says the Russians and the Roumanians have assumed the offensive in the Dobrudja.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A Russian communiqué says the situation in the Dobrudja is unchanged.

The Roumanians continue to press the enemy northward in the Jiul Valley, and have captured three hundred more prisoners and four machine-guns.

Fierce battles are taking place on the left bank of the Alt River.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN GALICIA.

We captured enemy trenches south of Swinliuch, in the direction of Lutzk, and repulsed enemy attacks here and south of Brzezany where we captured a number of prisoners.

IMPORTANT ROUMANIAN VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF MOUNT ROSCA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Nov. 1.

A communiqué says:—The Roumanians have captured Mount Rosca near Bratocea, 75 miles north of Bukharest, taking prisoners.

The Roumanians continue to press the enemy northwards in the Vulcan Pass and have repulsed German attacks between the Pratova Valley and the river Alt.

BULGARIANS OCCUPY A DANUBE ISLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Pioneer's special correspondent cables:—

London, 30th October:—A Bulgarian official report claims that the Bulgars have occupied one of the Danube islands east of Silistria. Even if this be true, it is not believed that Mackensen will make any serious attempt to cross the river with his present forces unless Falkenhayn can make much better progress in the north.

ATTEMPT ON CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICE.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons replying to a question, Mr. Balfour stated that the Germans who made the attempt on our cross-Channel service last week, had an advantage, which the raiders always possessed, of choosing the moment for the attack and their particular objective. If they intended to interfere with the vital link in the main line of communications with the armies they certainly failed.

The Queen was an empty passenger steamer and even she would have been saved if the Captain had realised that she would remain afloat for six hours. The destroyer Flirt was surprised in darkness and the German destroyers sank her at close range. The destroyer Nubian was torpedoed while attacking the German flotilla and could have been brought to harbour but for the gale. He believed she could be salved. Six of our drifters were lost as far as we knew.

The German claim that they had no losses was incorrect, for while there was no ground for thinking that any of their destroyers had been sunk by our fire, there was ground for thinking that two struck mines in the nets and were blown up and probably sunk.

Mr. Balfour added that the communiqué issued on October, 27th gave all information then available. The statement he now made was based upon the report of the Admiral commanding at Dover and had been received to-day.

RUSSIAN LOAN AT 5½%.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.

The Czar has authorised the issue of a loan of three hundred millions sterling at 5½ per cent. repayable in ten years.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

FOREIGN OFFICE POLICY CRITICISED.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ronald McNeill drew attention to the Greek official statement that Allied Governments had refused to recognise M. Venizelos and his Government.

Mr. Lynch strongly criticised the Foreign Office for "propping up that outpost of Germanism—Constantine."

Lord Robert Cecil took strong exception to Mr. Lynch's speech and said that we desired nothing more than Greece's greatness and prosperity. We believe that a benevolent neutrality is the proper attitude for Greece, but we believe that anything which separates her from the Allies must end in disaster for her, which will last long beyond the present war.

COMPLETE UNITY OF ALLIED INTENTION

Lord Robert Cecil pointed out that we did not go to Salonika at the invitation of M. Venizelos as an individual, to whom Lord Robert Cecil paid a high tribute, but of the Greek Government. He strenuously denied that the French Government disagreed with our policy with regard to Greece; complete unity had been reaffirmed by the recent Boulogne conference.

Lord Robert Cecil proceeded:—Whenever we find a portion of Greek dominion, which is in fact under the governance of M. Venizelos or the Provisional Government, where the great majority of the population recognise him as Governor, we recognise him as *de facto* ruler of that portion.

OPPOSING GROUPS OF GREEK ARMY.

BRUSH BETWEEN TROOPS AT GUIDA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct, 31.

A telegram from Salonika says the first act of hostility of the two opposing groups of the Greek army occurred at Guida, where the royalist troops of the garrison at Ekaterini attacked an infantry battalion proceeding to Salonika from Verria to join the national army. The battalion finally cut its way through. There were several casualties.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate asked:—In view of the recommendation of Bengal Chamber of Commerce will measures be taken to apply the Military Service Act to Europeans in India?

Mr. Chamberlain replied:—No. I am not aware of such a recommendation.

UNNATURALISED GERMAN AT INDIA OFFICE.

Sir Henry Dalziel asked a question regarding the work and remuneration of Professor Ethe, an unnaturalised German at the India Office.

Mr. Chamberlain said:—Prof. Ethe has been engaged since 1872 in compiling a catalogue of the Persian manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. Since the first volume was completed in 1901 no payment has been made to him. The honorarium for the second volume has not been lxed pending its completion.

VERDUN OFFENSIVE.

IMPORTANCE OF RECENT GAINS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

Reuter's representative at French Headquarters says that the importance of territorial gain at Verdun on October 24th lies in the fact that we turned the enemy off the highest ground on the right of the Meuse and we are now able to prepare for the contemplated operation without observation by the enemy.

The enemy have been trying to isolate Douaumont by gunfire and to prevent the bringing up of supplies, but they have not been successful.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ON INDIAN COMPANIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

The "London Gazette" announces that the Board of Referees has raised the percentage standard for excess profits tax on electricity supply, electric traction undertakings and electric tramways in India to seven percent for companies and eight for other concerns.

THE BALKAN OFFENSIVE

SHARP PATROL ACTION AT KALENDRA.

BULGARIANS DISPERSED NEAR LAKE DOIRAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

A British official message from Salonika says the situation is unchanged except for a sharp patrol action at Kalendra.

Naval aeroplanes bombed and damaged **the railway bridge at Simsirli, east of Drama.**

PARIS, Oct. 31.

A French official message from Salonika says bad weather has delayed operations but the Serbians continued to advance west of Lake Prespa. We occupied the monastery at Singieri.

British aircraft bombed important depots at Demir Hissar.

The Italian artillery dispersed the Bulgarians north-east of Lake Doiran.

GERMAN SPY ARRESTED AT ROTTERDAM.

FURTHER ARRESTS IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.

The "Telegraaf" says that a German spy has been arrested at Rotterdam and that the police have seized material, showing that he furnished reports regarding the Allies and also information endangering the safety of Holland.

Further arrests are imminent.

THRONE OF NETHERLANDS

TIME FOR DECIDING QUESTION OF SUCCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Oct. 31.

A Deputy in the Second Chamber today urged the Government to seize the present occasion when foreign powers had their hands full to settle the question of succession to the Throne.

PORTUGUESE VICTORY IN EAST AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF NAVALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LISBON, Oct. 31.

The Portuguese commander in East Africa reports that he captured Navala on October 26th and a large quantity of war material and a field-gun. His force lost one European and one native killed. The losses of the enemy, who retired precipitately after setting fire to the fortifications, are believed to have been very heavy.

ENEMIES TO BE REMOVED FROM PEERAGE.

NEW BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that a Bill would be introduced shortly to remove enemies from the Peerage.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

PREMIER GIVES EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. Asquith gave evidence to-day before the Dardanelles Commission.

CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that the number of British civilians killed or died of wounds or from shock was hitherto 589, the number drowned was 3,410 and the number injured 1,693.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER LEAVES BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.

The Norwegian Minister in Berlin has arrived in Christiania.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT.

ENEMY LINE BOMBARDED

OPERATIONS IN YPRES AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 31.

A British communiqué says our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy line in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt and the Labassee Canal.

There was considerable hostile shelling at Hebuterne, in the Ypres area and south of the Ancre, especially at the Stuff and Schwaben Redoubts and the Regina trench. Otherwise there was nothing of importance.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AT DOUAUMONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 31.

A communiqué says except for lively artillery firing at Douaumont and Vaux there is nothing important to report.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN SAILLY REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 1

A communiqué says there was only fairly lively intermittent artillery work in the region of Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

SINKING OF THE MARINA.

SIX AMERICANS KILLED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

The reports regarding the sinking of the Marina are very conflicting. It now appears that eighty-six survivors were landed and that seventeen are missing. It is not stated whether there were any American victims.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The American Consul at Queenstown has received a wire saying that fifty-one Americans on board the Marina were saved, six were killed and two injured.

The Consul has arranged to take the depositions of the twenty-eight Americans already landed.

SKIBBEREEN, Nov. 1.

Two German submarines attacked the Marina.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.

The British steamers Penylan and Sparta, the Norwegian steamer Lysland and the Greek steamer Germaine have been sunk. The crew of the latter were saved.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Greek steamer Mashalia has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

GOVERNOR OF KIANGSU ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Oct. 31.

The Parliament has elected General Fengkuochang, Governor of Kiangsu, to be a Vice-President of the Republic.

KHAKI UNIFORM FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

An Admiralty order authorises the wearing of the khaki uniform instead of blue or white by Naval officers employed on shore outside the United Kingdom when the senior officer orders it.

A RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.

M. Polostzeff, formerly Consul in Bombay, has been appointed assistant Foreign Minister.

RAIDS ON ENEMY TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.

General Haig this afternoon reports successful raids on enemy trenches north-east of Festubert and at Messines.

LONDON LETTER

TRANS-ATLANTIC PIRACY.

DR. WILSON'S DIFFICULTIES

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

ALLIES AND PEACE TERMS

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 12.

With the Somme offensive following what the French official commentator calls its regular rhythm, and Parliament meeting after the summer recess, we had no reason to expect anything particularly startling when, three days ago, U53 appeared outside New York harbour and carried through its striking adventure. It seemed so extraordinary that rumour at once began its work of magnifying. We were asked to believe that the enemy had annihilated all difficulties and had succeeded in establishing himself in force on the other side of the Atlantic. There was talk of secret submarine bases on the coast of Newfoundland, of a small flotilla of submarines being at work, of New York being as completely blockaded as Hamburg, of all Trans-Atlantic shipping being at the mercy of the German Admiralty. The latest example of popular rumour is almost as wild as those which flew about before we had two years of war experience to check the natural impulse towards imagination and invention.

WHAT U53 HAS DONE.

It now appears that U53 was acting alone, and that the five steamers sunk on the first day of her expedition represent the whole of her "bag" so far. The actual evidence available is against the assumption of a secret base. There is every reason to believe that she accomplished a trans-oceanic passage similar to that of the Deutschland, and that she must be looked upon as the latest and most daring of German raiders. The enterprise has, of course, created the utmost excitement and an acute crisis in the United States; but it is difficult to discuss the situation because, almost certainly, events will move with great swiftness and the occasion of the crisis may easily be ancient history before this letter is in type. For some time past there have been indications that the Tirpitz party was winning in Germany and that, as a consequence, the submarine war was about to be revived in all its ruthlessness. U53 is the herald of this development. The statement has been made that she was accompanied across the Atlantic by a tender carrying food, torpedoes, and other equipment. The Germans claim that the exploit is due to a new method of provisioning, to the creation of a new type of submarine capable of carrying supplies for a voyage lasting several weeks, and helping itself at fixed places and times from submarine provision vessels.

A CRISIS FOR MR. WILSON.

The affair creates, for the President of the United States, a crisis even more acute than that of last spring when Germany gave way over the question of armed merchantmen. Mr. Wilson, needless to say, is acting with slowness and caution, as he invariably does. Up to the time of writing he has uttered publicly only one sentence, to the effect that the German Government would be held strictly to the undertaking given during the last controversy. Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate, have been more emphatic but not more definite. Speaking at Philadelphia, on October 9, he aroused tremendous enthusiasm among his audience by declaring that the Republicans are solemnly resolved to "protect American lives on land and sea." But it is noticeable that neither the President nor Mr. Hughes has said anything as yet in reference to a violation by Germany of her pledge. It may be taken as a remarkable piece of evidence proving the sense of security felt on both sides of the Atlantic that in March last the British Admiralty consented to the removal of the patrol ships which were watching the American ports. These, it is understood, were stationed on the "trade lanes approximate to American waters and to the great ports of the United States," not because the appearance of enemy submarines was anticipated in those waters, but because of the possibility that an attempt at escape might be made by some of the interned liners. Anyhow, American pride was touched and Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, wrote to the British Ambassador that the United States Government had "always regarded the practice of belligerent cruisers patrolling American coasts in close proximity to the territorial waters of the United States, and making the neighbourhood a station for their observations, as inconsistent with the treatment to be expected from naval vessels of a friendly Power in time of war." It was, Mr. Lansing added, a menace to the freedom of American commerce, and it was "vexatious and uncourteous to the United States." In deference to this request, not lightly submitted, the Admiralty withdrew the patrols; and as a consequence we have U53 engaged in sinking neutral vessels within a few miles of the American coast, and,—most ironical of circumstances,—destroyers belonging to the United States

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Navy rescuing the crews of the sunken steamers.

AN AWKWARD POINT.

President Wilson, it must be confessed, does not receive very much sympathy in his extraordinarily difficult position from the average Briton who, as Lord Bryce reminded us the other day, finds it very difficult to put himself in the position of the neutral. And it may be that in the present crisis British impatience is exacerbated by a statement which has been authorized by the State Department at Washington that the United States Government could not accept the principle which was embodied in a recent note from the Allied Powers,—namely, that the use of neutral harbours should be refused to belligerent submarines. The publication of this statement comes at an awkward moment. The "Daily News," always especially friendly to America and to President Wilson's Government, remarks:—

There is unquestionably material for argument in the memorandum, but a statement on the issues there raised would come more appropriately as part of a broad decision on the large and critical questions involved in Germany's recurrence to her approved style of sea brigandage. And it would have been still more appropriate to have deferred such a statement till some light had been gleaned on the bearing of the U53's visit to Rhode Island on her subsequent achievements a few miles further East.

The point is obvious enough, and the Wilson Government has been severely blamed for sending the note in those terms at this time. But it ought in fairness to be remembered that the question of the use of neutral harbours had been under friendly discussion for some months between America and the Allies, and that the note was dispatched from Washington before U53 started upon its depredations.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Two questions, above all, suggest themselves: What will, or can, America do? And, what are the intentions of the German Government in regard to America? To the first everyone who has studied President Wilson's policy and habit would answer that he will refuse to be driven, or stung (as by Mr. Roosevelt's allusions to Pontius Pilate), into hasty action, and will exhaust every expedient that remains. To the second question, all kinds of answers are possible. It so happens that just after the news of U53 had been flashed round the world, Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, arrived at New York. His departure from Germany had given rise to a crop of rumours. Some were confident that he was carrying to President Wilson suggestions for peace negotiations. Others were just as sure that the message he was bearing, was of a totally different character. They said he was to announce the victory in Germany of the Tirpitz party over the Chancellor and the imminent renewal of the submarine campaign without regard to human life or its effect upon the neutral nations. A New York editor returning from Germany in the same steamer as Mr. Gerard asserted that the German Government was prepared to go all lengths: and especially to threaten President Wilson with a resumption of submarine ruthlessness unless he could secure peace in the immediate future. But since Germany was not under any illusions as to the possibility of peace, it must be supposed that Mr. Gerard had gone to Washington for the purpose of preparing Mr. Wilson and his colleagues for the inevitable entry of America into the war. If that were so, we should be obliged to conclude that the German Government had made up its mind to an unqualified defiance of the world. Victory, of the kind she has dreamed of hitherto, being no longer conceivable, Germany will rage to the uttermost, whatever it may mean in reference to America, determined that the whole of her resources shall be used to damage the Allies on sea before the end. Such a resolve, it is possible, would bring peace more quickly; but it is likely that it might not only bring in more neutrals but still further harden the Allies against the Central Empires.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CHANCES.

In regard to American affairs, there arises a very interesting question: what effect does this new development have upon President Wilson and his chances of re-election on November 7th? There is no need to say that the action of Germany in extending the war zone to American waters is fiercely resented by the public of the United States, and that the majority would applaud a resolute, if not an aggressive, stand on the part of the Administration. But Mr. Wilson's action is limited by certain plain difficulties and restrictions, and unless Germany should make the mistake of repeating the demonstrations, the actual effect is simply to add another affair to the matters in dispute between Washington and Berlin. But every fresh complication counts against Mr. Wilson,—unless, perhaps, it should come to an acute crisis. It will be used by his opponents to enforce the moral against his cautious and temporazing policy, and they will rub in the argument that if he had from the beginning used the full weight of the United States against the German methods of sea warfare, those methods would never have been carried so far and America would not have suffered the humiliations which large numbers of Americans charge against the President. Almost certainly the main effect of the submarine crisis is to encourage the average American voter, in the Atlantic States but not in the West, to declare in favour of a change of Administration. But, it should be noted, the Republican candidate is careful to refrain from warlike speeches. He leaves the provocation to Mr. Roosevelt, who is not in danger of becoming President again, and is content with generalities about the protection of American life and honour.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister found himself, on the second day after the meeting of Parliament, moving a further vote of credit for 300 millions sterling and taking a confident view of the country's ability to carry the piled-up burdens of the war. In doing this, as his custom is, Mr. Asquith once again made a statement as to the aim of the Allies and the conditions of settlement. The struggle and sacrifice could not be allowed to end in "some patched-up, precarious, dishonouring compromise masquerading under the name of peace.

"The aims of the Allies are well known. They have been frequently and precisely stated. They are not selfish aims, not vindictive aims; but they require that there shall be adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future."

Mr. Asquith has a way of stating and restating these things which commands the maximum of assent and corresponds with the deeper feeling of his countrymen. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, can only do it provocatively, and it is not surprising that the House was led to compare the Prime Minister's affirmation with the language used by the War Minister in the celebrated American interview with its emphatic warning off of neutrals. Challenged by Mr. Holt, a moderate Liberal member, Mr. George declared that there was no difference between his "fight to a finish" declaration and the Prime Minister's oft quoted sentence about the destruction of Prussian militarism, and he further sheltered himself behind Mr. Asquith's "thrilling peroration" which the House had just been cheering. As for his language in reference to intervention, Mr. George added: "Intervention for Germany would be a triumph for Germany, a military triumph, a war triumph. Intervention for us would have been a military disaster. Has the Secretary of State for War no right to express an opinion upon a thing which would be a military disaster? That is what I did, and I don't withdraw a single syllable. (Loud cheers.) It was essential. I could tell the hon. member how timely it was. It was not merely an expression of my own opinion, but the expression of the opinion of the Cabinet—of the War Committee, of our military advisers. It was the opinion of every Ally." (Cheers.)

This declaration by Mr. Lloyd George will be carefully noted everywhere in the world, for it has been freely inferred that the American interview was an individual enterprise, given without the knowledge of the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey. Mr. George, it will be observed, does not rebut this. H claims specifically that there is no material difference between his summary of the Allied policy and that of the Prime Minister, and he adds to this that the opinion he announced in reference to "intervention" was the opinion of the Cabinet and of every Ally. But this leaves quite unaffected the question by which many people were disturbed,— the question, namely, of the form in which the opinion was given out.

MORE NEW SCHEMES.

Just before the Prime Minister was surveying the vast financial enterprises involved in the maintenance of our own forces and the supplying of credits to the Allies, the House had learned that the Government was taking over the country's wheat supply,—an enormously greater enterprise, of course, than that of the sugar supply two years ago. We do these things now without reflecting upon their significance or troubling to remember that in the days before the war the bare suggestion that the Government could control the nation's supplies would have been received with horror by all except a small number of Socialists. All the time, too, the Government departments are concerned with new schemes of economic reconstruction, every one of which, we may suppose, will take on additional importance as we approach the end of the war. But then, nobody believes we are approaching the end? That is true; although one hears in these days, sometimes in quarters not given to optimism, forecasts of a quicker end than has so far seemed possible. I have even heard it argued this week that the Lloyd George interview itself has brought peace appreciably nearer, because it has brought a revulsion against the bitter-enders. In the meantime, the War Office is redoubling its efforts to recruit every available man. Medical re-examinations go forward, all certificates of exemption are being reviewed, and the question of applying compulsion to Ireland is being debated more eagerly than ever. The Irish party has declared once more against it; Mr. William O'Brien predicts that if it should be attempted, England would have on hand another war of conquest. Such declarations as these, however, do not deter Lord Northcliffe and the "Morning Post." They clamour for the instant extension of the Military Service Act to Ireland, and they count, it would seem, upon the restored power of Dublin Castle. Mr. Lloyd George is with them, and it is significant that this question of compulsion for Ireland is, if we may believe the evidence, the one remaining link of any consequence between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe. In other respects that alliance would appear to be almost at an end. If so, the development will count as important in the working out of Mr. George's career.

BURHANPUR RIOT CASES.

TROUBLE OVER STREET MUSIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

BURHANPUR, Nov. 1.

The second case in which 14 Mahommedans, belonging to the weaver class, were charged before Mr. Ruchmen, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, who is trying the riot cases, is now disposed of. The police had put up the accused on a charge of rioting and causing hurt to three Hindus on the 3rd of August. The riot commenced, it was said, owing to the Hindus attempting to play music near a mosque. Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Abdul Kader, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused were all discharged.

INDIA'S POST-WAR PROBLEMS

LORD CARMICHAEL ON HIS SUCCESSOR

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, Nov. 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal received farewell addresses from the public and the municipality on his departure from Darjeeling yesterday. In course of his reply he regretted that financial restrictions due to war had prevented various schemes for development of the town.

In the course of his reply to the Anjuman-e-Islam his Excellency said:—"It is hard at times for the Governor to understand and it is often even harder for him to make himself understood. I know from experience ,and just because I do, I am able to assure you that it may be greatly to the advantage of Bengal that my successor should come here in time to learn something of the feelings of the people of Bengal and of the true nature of its problems before he is called on to deal with those questions, which are bound to come up after conclusion of the war, on the solution of which so much of the prosperity and happiness of the people of this Presidency will depend. The solution in its larger aspect at any rate will not lie with us alone. Perhaps it will not even lie chiefly with us, but I hope most sincerely that in Bengal the Governor and the people will work together."

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha has resolved at a meeting of the executive committee to send the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"The Madras Mahajana Sabha gives its whole-hearted support to the reform proposals contained in the memorandum presented to H. E. the Viceroy by the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council, about post war reform, as a necessary instalment of reforms leading to self-Government within the Empire."

SIND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the benighted Province of Sind no Indian has held the position of a Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind ever since the reconstitution of the Court in 1906. The statement of Objects and Reasons of Bombay Act I of 1906 shows that it was the wish of Government to give to Sind a Court similar as nearly as possible to the High Court. I believe that in the whole of British India there is no High Court, Chief Court, or a Court of the Judicial Commissioner except the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, where one of the appointments is not filled by an Indian and that with honour both to the Government and to the nationality to which he belongs. It cannot surely be held that in the whole province of Sind there is not one single Indian among the members of the bar, who with his local experience can do equal justice to the appointment as his European Civilian brother.

In moving the Bill for the reconstitution of the Court in 1906 the Hon. Mr. Fulton, member in charge of the Bill remarked as follows:—

"The main features (of the Bill) are that the Sadar Court and the District Court are to be combined in a Court of three Judges of whom one is necessarily to be a Barrister of at least five years standing while the other two including the Judicial Commissioner will ordinarily be members of the Indian Civil or Statutory or Provincial Civil Services if necessary."

Though this Bill which was subsequently passed into an Act enabled Government to confer an appointment on any member of the Bar or any member of the Provincial Civil Service, both the appointments have during the last nine years been the close preserve of the Indian Civil Service. In 1914 when Government appointed a temporary Fourth Judge for six months to clear off arrears this appointment was also conferred on a European—a member of the Indian Civil Service.

In moving an amendment to the Bill for the reconstitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind by advocating the appointment of a Barrister Judge as the Chief Judge of the Court the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked as follows:—

"Civilian Judges labour under a very great drawback with regard to the discharge of Judicial functions. They have never practised at the bar and those who are really conversant with the practice of that character know full well that nothing fits a man for the judicial bench as having practiced at the bar. It gives him a knowledge and a grasp of appreciation of evidence with which he has to deal and which he could not get however long he may be sitting on the bench and however complicated may be the cases which he has to decide from time to time."

In view of the congestion of both the appellate and the original work of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind it is rumoured that Government is about to appoint a Fourth Judge either temporarily or permanently to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. If Government has not been able to see its way to confer one of the two appointments not reserved for a Barrister Judge on an Indian, will it be pleased to consider the claims of Indians in making a selection for the appointment of a Fourth Judge which is to be made either permanently or temporarily in the near future.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Mrs. Annie Besant presides over the Theosophical Federation of the Central Provinces and Berar at Amraoti on November 6th and 7th, during the Mohurrum Holidays.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

DEVELOPMENT OF HAND-LOOMS.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

The Indian Industrial Commission held its last public sitting in Delhi this morning, when Mr. D. C. Churchill, B.Sc., of the American Deccan Institute Ahmednagar, gave evidence. In the course of his statement witness principally referred to the development of the hand-weaving machinery. He said:—

Thus far I have had no experience in raising capital. I have in anticipation of requirements for the completion of this work enquired into the possible sources of capital only and have been satisfied that they exist and will be available on certain definite conditions. I have spent my time and Government and Mission money thus far chiefly in trying to satisfy those conditions. The first condition for raising capital is in this case to insure a demand for the product by securing unquestionably workable machinery i.e., that which shall be commercially profitable under the conditions obtaining, these latter being that we must first secure a machine sound from an engineering point of view complete for its purpose and designed for rapid and low cost manufacture in duplicate parts as are the bicycle, the sewing machine, the cash register, the motor car, etc., a machine possessing at the same time point of design and adaptability definitely demonstrated to be what the Indian can take kindly to under the operating conditions. The experience in America, where the sale of popular machinery of a multitude of kinds is probably far ahead that of any other country has led me to put the above conditions for encouraging capital. Enquiry in India from time to time of capitalists themselves has made it seem probable that no large amount of capital for such a factory as is contemplated can be coaxed out without some considerable data leading to a fair indication of the probable demand for looms, granted that we secure a good one. I use the word "loom" to represent all necessary hand-machinery for making cloth from yarn. On the other hand, I was encouraged to believe that given a large sized demonstration of a few hundred looms operating here and there successfully sufficient data would be obtainable within a reasonable time to draw out the necessary capital for a factory to produce them. The

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CAPITAL.

Such enquiries as have been made have brought out the following possible sources of capital:—(1) capitalists large and small, who may be sought and pursuaded; (2) local banks—for example, loans through a local holding society which would secure loans from banks on the personal property or reputation of members; (3) loans from a philanthropic business organization like the Indian Missions Industries Co., London, which supplied Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 about 1900 for a rug factory in Ahmednagar. They supplied also the capital for a similar factory at Mhow. Closely allied to the subject of raising capital for investment in a loom factory is the possibility of the growth of our experimental plant by comparatively small additions of capital or no additions at all except the earnings of the plant itself. This will be possible when it shall be big enough—by Government grant or otherwise—to make sufficient looms for the fair sized demonstration contemplated. If at that time a good demand for the looms is demonstrated, there will, of course, be no difficulty in securing capital. If, on the other hand the demand is too slow to encourage capital immediately, the experimental plant which will already have produced several hundred looms, will be able without much additional capital to supply a relatively slow demand during a period of gradual growth.

THE DEMAND FOR LOOMS.

The present plant, where our experimental work has been done and where all our various looms have been made, has gradually collected in this slow and steady way. We do not, therefore, anticipate much difficulty in providing the necessary plant for manufacturing looms from the point of view of capital if and when we can show in the sense indicated above commercially profitable weaving machinery. The demand for our looms even while they have been in such an incomplete state of development that we could not recommend them has been such as to indicate a sufficient immediate demand when they shall be put on the market to pay the running expenses of a small factory to produce them.

The encouragements of experienced Government officers and citizens like Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Mr. P. N. Mehta and Mr. P. Theagaroya Chetty have confirmed the view that the demand will be amply sufficient to warrant any reasonable initial expense, which shall secure the first condition above mentioned for raising capital.

HELP FROM BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Churchill, examined by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said that his experience was almost limited to the hand loom industry and he had no experience of raising capital. The money spent by him in improving the hand loom was chiefly Government money. His chief aim was to make it suitable for the average Indian hand loom weaver. The loom which he had tried to perfect would cost about Rs. 150. They had not so far sold any hand loom.

Replying to Sir Dorab Tata, witness said that during the last fifteen years they had spent about one lakh of rupees in trying to perfect their machinery and about eight years ago in spite of the imperfect condition of their machinery the outturn was pretty nearly double of what the second best machinery produced.

Answering a further question, he said he wanted one lakh of rupees in the coming year to give enough demonstrations to give the capitalist an idea of the demand of kind of looms wanted.

Questioned by Dr. Hopkinson, witness said that his present hand loom machine did not vary very much from the one exhibited at Madras. Only last year he had obtained a sum of Rs. 24,000 from the Bombay Government to make some experiments.

No other witness was examined in public in Delhi and the Commission adjourned and left by special train for Dehra Dun in the evening.

BOMBAY AND THE ORDER AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think most people concerned will agree with your correspondent S. in his protest against the action of "H. A. W." in revealing through the columns of the "Times of India" what took place at a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, the proceedings of which he ought to know are confidential, and at any rate are regarded as such, I believe, by everyone but H. A. W.

I have no desire to follow H. A. W.'s example or to encourage the undesirable practice which he has initiated. But, unfortunately, in addition to revealing what happened on the occasion referred to he has cunningly succeeded in conveying to a section of the public unsympathetic to the aspirations of Indians an entirely erroneous impression of what really did happen, and given the affair a colour of his own invention: and it is necessary for the sake of accuracy and in fairness to those who do not agree with H. A. W. to state so much as is essential to remove this false impression. H. A. W. expresses his own antipathy to Mrs. Besant and her policy and evidently desires to suggest that the resolution regarding the Bombay Government's order of exclusion against her was objected to at the meeting of the Presidency Association Council on similar grounds. That is not so. The amendment to the resolution, that the Conference should content itself merely with a resolution dealing generally with the Defence of India Act, was moved by Mr. H. A. Wadia. Throughout the whole of his speech he never said a word to suggest that his objection to the original resolution was based on objection to Mrs. Besant or her policy or her methods. He confined himself to the plea that there had been many other cases of hardship under the Act, some of them cases of greater hardship in his opinion than that of Mrs. Besant, that it was not expedient or fair to single out one case from others, and that the Conference would stultify itself by taking up individual cases. All the other speakers who supported Mr. Wadia's amendment took the same ground and not one of them said a word in criticism of Mrs. Besant's policy or her methods, whatever they may have thought; in fact they made a display of the fact that their objection to the resolution was based on other grounds. What then does H. A. W. mean by coming forward now and endeavouring to bolster up his claim that Mr. Jinnah's allusion to Mrs. Besant in his presidential address was unjustified, on the ground that the Council of the Presidency Association refused to pass the resolution by a majority composed of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and a European. Is this political honesty? Incidentally it may be mentioned that the amendment moved by Mr. H. A. Wadia, was carried by a majority of only three. The absurdity of his parade of this majority and its cosmopolitan character may be demonstrated by the fact that the figures of the voting were thirteen to ten and that the minority also included Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and a European!

Unless H. A. W. wants us to believe that these thirteen persons represent the opinion of the Presidency and that the thousands who were present at the Conference do not, he must see himself, if he considers the matter for a moment soberly and impartially, how ridiculous is his contention. Mr. Jinnah's statement in his address was fully justified in the event, when the Conference passed the resolution, after eloquent speeches in support by men of all shades of opinion, with undeniable enthusiasm.

One word more in regard to H. A. W.'s piteous and pitiful appeal to the Local Government to observe the troubles of "those who have hitherto controlled Congress and Conference movements." It is well that he should realise that those days of "control" are over, and that Congress and Conference movements will in the future get on without the sort of control that he would desire to exercise with one eye on the Local Government.

As he says it is necessary to show what the facts are. The facts are that Mr. Jinnah represented truly the views of the Presidency as a whole, as proved by what happened in the Conference, and that H. A. W. and his friends did not. Unless he is prepared deliberately to suggest that these matters should be decided by an oligarchy instead of by democratic methods, his whole contention falls to the ground.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. D.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE HELPS.

A correspondent in a Home paper gives the following delightful incident of wartime:—

"I called the other day to see a wounded officer who is under treatment at a hospital in Hampshire. The hospital is a wing of a mansion built on a hill-top, and the approaches to it are slopes covered with chestnuts and beeches and pines. Standing at a window of one of the wards, I became interested in a happening in the drive below. 'Anything doing there?' the officer asked. 'Only a nurse pushing an invalid chair up the slope,' I answered. 'She seemed to find it heavy work, but an old lady is now helping her to push, and they are coming up nicely. The invalid's grandmother perhaps?' The officer came to the window. 'Grandmother?' he exclaimed softly. 'That's not his grandmother. That's the dear lady who runs this show—the Empress Eugenie.'"

MESOPOTAMIA.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS ACHIEVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby described what the War Office had done to supply the troops in Mesopotamia since it took over responsibility. He emphasised the great difficulty of the transport from Basra to the front, but claimed that the measures taken would bring the system as near perfection as possible.

The barges originally sent out were practically useless, as they could not pass part of the river called the Narrows, but many new barges were being sent out, railways were being constructed rapidly and labour was being obtained from India.

Since July 20th the daily average of food sent up, the river had risen from 222 tons to 860 tons and the troops, with few exceptions, were receiving full rations. Munitions were ample and over 17,000 tons of clothing had been sent out since July.

Lord Derby read a telegram to the Colonial Office from Mr. Godfrey Collins from Basra dated 28th October describing Busra as a "hive of industry with American hustle and British adaptability. The port is being created and town erected. Five mixed store-ships have been cleared in twelve days and each troopship is emptied on arrival. The situation is well in hand and there is no need for anxiety."

He also quoted a private letter from General Maude to Quartermaster General, stating that General Grey capably assisted by General Hughes had taken over the sole control of river transport and things were already much more briskly. Barges were being constructed in the dockyards of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Abedan and the arrival from Singapore of a couple of stern-wheelers, some barges and docks had helped to speed up. The expected arrival of other barges enabled a confident view to be taken. The quantity of ordinance stores was most gratifying. If a steady stream was kept up, it should be all right.

He hoped that soon here would be better transport to the front. The Sheik Saad-Sinn railway was being completed to Nasiryeh and would soon reach Khamsiyan. The Quernkh Amarah line was being pushed on as hard as possible.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Regarding food the Quarter Master General and General Scott, who had been sent out to supervise, had reported that the situation was more satisfactory. The War Office now received a weekly telegraphic report from the Director of Supplies, thus keeping in close touch with the requirements of the force. The scale of rations was adequate and improving, though there was still shortage in alternative diet. Thus we were unable to give men the choice. The force was at present fed with fresh meat and a supply of frozen meat had been tentatively arranged pending delivery of refrigerating barges, which might completed in from two to six months. At present there was no reason to fear shortage of fresh meat.

A large supply of mechanical transport was ready to be sent out if it could be properly used.

There was no difficulty in obtaining horses. He hoped that the strengthening of the veterinary department would result in their getting horses and mules in good condition.

The Director of Ordinance had taken over charge of ordnance service at Basra. The Flying Corps had been reinforced and the hospital fleet considerably augmented. By using passenger steamers it was now possible to transport sick and wounded without delay in reasonable comfort. Supplementary hospital ships replete with every comfort would be available next year.

Numbers of tugs, cargo and water-barges, ice-plant and workshops were being constructed, for which 1,389 skilled men and 2,000 unskilled had been sent or were being sent from Britain and Egypt. The Colonial Office had been approached with view to obtaining labour from West Africa and Nigeria. A Railway Board had been formed to co-operate with the Indian Engineering Association with view to expediting supply of staff, plant and material for railways.

MEDICAL FACILITIES.

Lord Derby detailed the increase in medical facilities mentioning that a base hospital, double the ordinary size, with over 80 tons of stores had been despatched to Bombay, where it would be under the direct control of G. O. C. India and would be kept fully supplied and be able to meet promptly all demands from Mesopotamia. All tired units were being relieved as far as possible by fresh troops.

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New York on Fire!

¶ One touch of the button and a mansion burns—another pressure and the biggest bank in the city bursts into flames. It's only a question of minutes before all New York will be on fire—Manhattan is at the mercy of a fiend.

¶ Read the engrossing details in Arthur Stringer's "The Iron Claw," the startling motion picture serial story about to be published in this newspaper.

¶ Things happen at the rate of sixty to every second in "The Iron Claw." The reader who misses it will always regret it.

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All sorts of Horns, all sorts of Head, Side and Tail Lamps. Accumulators, Dash Board Mirrors, High tension and Low tension wire. Motor Dash Watches, Body fittings, all sorts and of all makes; Sparking Plugs, Ball Bearings of all sizes just arrived. Tyre sundries. H. F. Vulcanizers and all sorts of spare parts and tools. Zenith carburetters, steel bolts and nuts, Stepney wheels. Ford Car spare parts, all sorts of Motor Tools, Whittle Belting, Brake lining, etc., etc. Fresh stock is received every mail.

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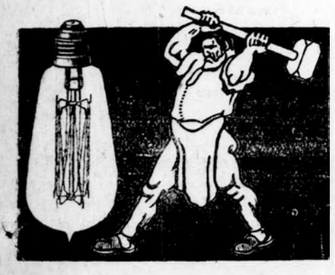

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	800
" " Sales of East Indian	..	...
" " Imports	.. .. ..	17,000
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	10.77
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	17.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		
	.. Jan.	18.63
	.. Mar.	18.78
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. Jan.	18.14
	.. Mar.	18.36

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

Total Imports 17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
October	10.65
Oct.-Nov.	10.65
Nov.-Dec.	10.62
Dec.-Jan.	10.63
Jan.-Feb.	10.66
Feb.-Mar.	10.69
Mar.-Apl.	10.72
Apl.-May	10.76
May-June	10.81
June-July	10.80
July-Aug.	10.80
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	9.80
Oct-Nov.	9.60

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

Months	To-day's closing price
October	10.65
Oct.-Nov.	10.65
Nov.-Dec.	10.75
Dec.-Jan.	10.76
Jan.-Feb.	10.77
Feb.-March	10.80
March-April	10.83
April-May	10.87
May-June	10.92
June-July	10.92
July.-Aug.	10.92

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	16.97
March	17.01
May	17.01

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.54
" " Fully Good	7.62
" " Fine	7.90
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.04
" " Fully Good	8.22
" " Fine	8.40
" Broach Good	9.89
" " Fully Good	10.07
" " Fine	10.25
" Scinde Good	7.44
" " Fully Good	7.62
" " Fine	7.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 30th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	15,000
" " to Continent..	.. ..	24,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	9½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	.. .. ..	67½

New York, Oct. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	101,000
Futures at New York January	.. ..	19.08
" " March	.. ..	19.20
Spot Cotton at New York ..	.. ..	19.15
" " New Orleans ..	.. ..	18.13
Futures at New Orleans January	.. ..	18.59
" " March	.. ..	18.83

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	32½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

Transfers on Bombay Rs 300,000 @ 1-4 5/32.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 31st.

The Manchester cloth market is firm with a considerable inquiry.

The Tone of Yarns is Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 31st.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Value Quiet .. 80/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov		.. ..	23
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Nov.		.. ..	23/3
Do.	Karachi Nov.	.. ..	23/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.			25/7½
Do. do.	Bombay Nov.	.. ..	25/10½
Do. do	Karachi Nov.	.. ..	25/11½

WONDERFUL STRENGTH FROM PHOSPHATE.

SPECIALIST TELLS HOW TO DOUBLE STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

A great authority on the subject of health, strength, and endurance, in explaining the remarkable strength and endurance obtained from the use of the product known among chemists as *bitro-phosphate*, claims it is entirely due to its wonderful nerve-building properties. He says, and it must be admitted that his logic is unanswerable, that, inasmuch as the muscles *simply transmit power* derived from the nervous system, strong nerves and a big reserve of nervous energy are infinitely more important than big muscles. *Bitro-phosphate*, not being a drug or a stimulant, but a food which supplies direct to the brain and nerves the required phosphoric elements, was first prescribed by physicians with astonishing success in the treatment of neurasthenia, insomnia, nervousness, debility, and mental depression. It was soon noticed, however, that, in addition to permanently relieving nervous disorders, it also marvellously increased strength and endurance. The amount usually prescribed is one 5-grain tablet with each meal, and, in view of its comparatively inexpensiveness, those who wish to increase their strength and endurance, as well as those who suffer from nervous disorders, are strongly advised to give it an immediate trial.

5797

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that ... sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose ... administered. Those who use them recommend them, ... enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free ... MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 1.

The market to-day opened steady at Rs. 396 for M. G. Good Broach and fluctuated about Rs. 2 during the afternoon. At Colaba it gave way and is now quoted at Rs. 391½.

Some business is reported in K/Akola, Bengal and Broach styles.

Ready cotton is in poor demand:—

G. Broach, Rs. 391½, April.
F. G. Bengal, Rs. 279, January.
F. K/Akola, Rs. 269/8, January.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Nov. 1st.

Description.		Delivery Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	385	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	403/4	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	287	..	..	280/90
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	301	..	..	295/00
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	300/10
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	Old
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	372/3	..	..	350/60
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	352/62
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	355/65
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	357/67
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	362/72
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	350	..	..	330/40
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	320/30
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	325/35
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	355/65
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	360/70
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	380/90
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	370/80
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	400/10
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	385/95
Westerns,	Good H.G.	..	..	..	370/80

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 1st November, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	311	290	282½	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	325	310	298	.. Ready New crop
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	303	288	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	358	343	.. Ready
	..	350	335	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..
	..	385	270	.. Ready
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	371	359	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
	..	373	361	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	376	364	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	380	368	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	383	371	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	385	373	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	410	..	.. 1/25th Mar 17
	..	..	..	395 1/25th Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	355	340	.. Ready
	..	348	333	.. 1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	398 Ready old crop
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	375 Ready old cr
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	390 Ready old crop
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	380 Ready old crop
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	405 Ready old crop
Miraj (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	405 Ready old cr
Indoor (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Nov. 1st—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 4 0
" Cawnpore 70-30 ..	40 0 0	6 3 0
" Karachi Bangla	40 0 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
" " Cawnpore ..	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 8 0	10 14 0
" " Thin ..	10 4 0	10 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	44 0 0	9 8 0
" Gajar 75-25	42 0 0	9 1 0
" Black	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	8 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 5 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 12 0
Arandia	37 8 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 1 0	
Linseed, May	11 11 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec.-Jan. ..	9 8 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec.-Jan. ..	9 1 0	
" " 50-50 Dec.-Jan. ..	8 12 0	
Jawa Oct.	4 12 0	
Rapeseed April.-May	7 0 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 1.

The cotton Mill as well as Tata Iron and Steel shares opened at yesterday's closing quotations and displayed some activity but the market soon assumed a flat form and the rates gave way. Before close, however, a slight revival was noticed owing to bear covering. There is again a smart rise in cotton which acts as a deterrent to an improvement in Cotton Mill shares.

A better inquiry was noticed in all the Cement Companies shares to-day.

In Cotton Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Central India were quoted at Rs. 2,300.

Crescent stood at Rs. 187½, Currimbhoy at Rs. 305, David at Rs. 525, Fazulbhoy at Rs. 605, Finlay at Rs. 250, and Pearl at Rs. 415.

Indian Bleaching changed hands at Rs. 225, Indore Malwa at Rs. 402½, Kasturchand at Rs. 1000.

Madhowji have improved to Rs. 1,475.

Standard were quoted at Rs. 1,415.

Tata mills ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 675.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares on the announcement of the increase to be made in the Capital of the Company have declined to Rs. 1,180.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares have varied between Rs. 302½ to Rs. 312½ and the Deferred shares between Rs. 1,110 to Rs. 1,170.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is nominally at Rs. 76 per cent.

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 1.

What we said in our last circular we have to confirm once again. During the whole of the past week the bazaar went down considerably. Yesterday it was a bit steady. The capitalists took the greatest advantage of the inflated state of the market and now when the bazaar has assumed an activity of bearishness, the bull operators having chang-

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 668

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

EXPECTED TO COMMENCE WORK FROM JULY NEXT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

There will be an important meetings of Hindu University at Benares on the 6th and 7th November when the various University bodies will be constituted, namely, the Senate, Faculties, Syndicate, Board of Appointments and Board of Studies. The University is expected to commence work from July next in the premises of the Central Hindu College, in which Hindu University will be located till the new University buildings are ready.

It appears Professor Geddes, the town-planning expert, has submitted various designs and plans of the University buildings for the consideration of the Hindu University authorities, and it seems that no decision has yet been arrived at as to the plan, design and architecture to be adopted in the construction of the new buildings. It is very likely that the decision may be arrived at in the course of meeting to be held on November 6th and 7th.

The Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar has endowed a chair in Ancient Indian History and Culture and it is definitely understood that Dr Radha Kumud Mookerji M.A., Ph.D., Premchand Roy Chand Scholar, will be appointed to fill that chair.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A BARRISTER

ENQUIRY UNDER LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Hon. Justices Chevis and Shadilal have for some time past been holding an enquiry under the Legal Practitioners' Act into the conduct of Mr. Roben Ebenezar, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the Punjab Chief Court. The charges against him are that he misappropriated Rs. 400 entrusted to him by one Mr. Gauff on 9th July, 1913, for settlement with and payment to his creditors and he left for England without returning the money to him; that he also received from him a fee of Rs. 100 for the case in which he did not appear; that he undertook to receive a back fee in another case and made a false statement before the Chief Justice that he left for England without arranging for his cases, that he issued a cheque of £175 on the London Lancashire Bank to the decree holder, but that the cheque was dishonoured. The most serious charge was that while in Paris in June or July, 1914, he falsely signing himself as Maharaj sent cablegrams to relations of Dr. Maharaj Krishna of Lahore, who was then in England, asking them to remit money, which amount he received but later offered to refund it when brought before the Chief Justice.

A number of witnesses have been examined including Didar Singh, father of Mr. Ebenezar. Their Lordships concluded the enquiry to-day, reserving orders.

On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of the Japanese Emperor the Consul-General gave a Garden Party on Tuesday afternoon. The principal guests being General Strange, Consuls-General of other nations, Mr. F. J. Monahan, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu, Mr. W E. Cotton and others.

ed sides seem to be selling in the present market with greater force. Thus it is the bull operators who greatly participate in the fall of the market. The present rates in the market are not the rock bottom prices though one must say they have gone down very considerably. However, we are not prepared to say how many of the sane capitalists will come out to invest in the present market. As pointed out in our last circular there has been a distinct fall since its issue and we might say a further fall in the market will not be quite unexpected. We give below in a tabular form how the prices in a few of the Mill shares fluctuated in the course of one year.

	Minimum in 1915.	Maximum in 1916.	Minimum in 1916.
Standard	870	1,800	1,400
Fazulbhoy	370	840	550
Madhowji	1,060	1,600	1,400
B. United	380	950	680
Crescent	85	270	150
Pearl	210	600	460
Simplex	280	600	425

Remarkably illustrative as these figures are, we venture to ask "Who suffers the most by these fluctuations?"

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 28th Oct. 1916.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 28th Oct. 1916.			
G. I. P. Rly. ..	.. ..	15,21900	60,66,300
A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	58,500	21,4,200
B. K. Rly. ..	.. ..	5,100	22,100
C. B. Rly. ..	.. ..	5,200	22,400
Total	..	15,90,700	63,25 000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 28th Oct. 1915.			
G. I. P. Rly.	.. ..	14,22,741	56,37,760
A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	53,724	19,25.44
B. K. Rly.	.. ..	5,556	21,124
C. B. Rly.	.. ..	4,745	17,364
Total	..	14,86,757	58,69,092
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	.. ..	+ 99,159	+4 28.54
A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	+4,776	+21,656
B. K. Rly.	.. ..	—456	+97
C. B. Rly.	.. ..	+454	+4,738

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 28th Oct. 1916.	10,400	47,000
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 28th Oct. 1915 ..	8,086	29,316
Increase or Decrease	+2,314	+17,684

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. R s.
Approximate earnings for week ending 28th Oct. 1916	1,400	1,00
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 28th Oct. 1915	1032	3,357
Increase or Decrease	+368	+2,734

Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned purgative pills and salts. Such things only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

"Science Siftings," a prominent English scientific journal, says (April 11, 1916): "Providence has given us the brains to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, and impure blood.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Prices: As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, from all Chemists and Bazaars, or direct from the Sole Agents for India, J. Murray and Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 303, Bombay.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Purity is guaranteed.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

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LIVER TONICS AND CARMINATIVES

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The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

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Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

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SALAMMISRI is the fruit of a plant which grows in abundance in places round about KABUL KHANDAHAR in AFGHANISTAN.

This MURABBA is prepared with these fruits and several other precious things. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

This SALAMMISRI MURABBA highly develops the Muscular Systems and cures every disease and keeps the body in perfect health. First use the MURABBA and then see the result. Beware of base imitations prepared of well-boiled Potatoes and some other roots.

The above mentioned rupees will be awarded to any one who can prove that this MURABBA does not contain real SALAMMISRI.

N.B.—If I refuse to pay the AWARD OF Rs. 1,000 who becomes entitled to, he is quite welcome to get the same from me through THE COURT OF LAW.

Prices per tin of 15 tolas of MURABBA Rs. 2. Postage charge from 1 to 3 tins As. 6 extra. Directions will be sent with the Parcel. Write your addresses clearly and perfectly.

Use of 1 tin gives complete effect, and the use of 2 or 3 tins gives a permanent remedy.

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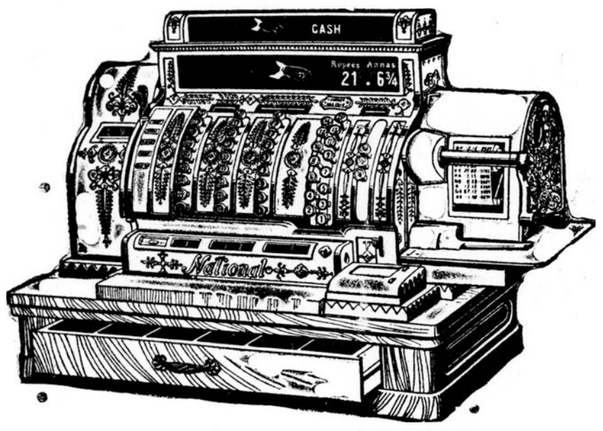

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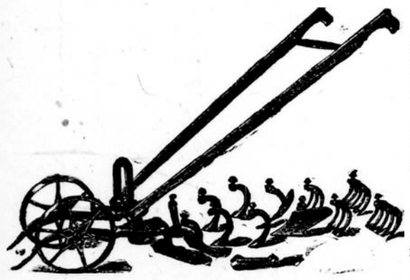

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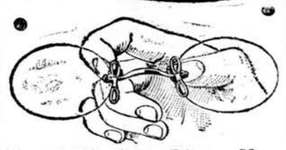

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are an ideal general tonic for an impovrished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood

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COMBINED COLOURING FLAVOURING **ESSENCES,** these are concentrated colouring and flavouring pastes, which impart to Ice Cream, Cakes, Puddings, Sweets, &c., the desired colour and at the same time the corresponding flavour. Lemon, Orange, Red Rose and Raspberry shades. 1 oz. bottles As. 10½ each; 2 oz. bottles Re. 1-4 each.

FANCY PASTRY **BAKING POWDER** a double acting baking powder that enables the user to set the batter aside for six to eight hours, if necessary, before placing it in the oven and still get excellent results. This is a great convenience when other important work has to be attended to. 6 oz. tins, As. 10½ each; 1 lb. tins, Re. 1-7 each.

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These are ROYAL-ZEST powdered preparations, made from the best selected onions, garlics, and celery seed and roots respectively. Excellent for flavouring soups, stews, meats, gravies, &c. Packed in siftertop cans, they are ready for use whenever required. Small size, As. 10½; large, Re. 1-6.

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Gluten Bread for sufferers from Diabetes. Boxes at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8. Rusks in packets, Re. 1-8.
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